CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X NO. 74 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart'
Tsurnga Maru,	Y, Masuzimi	6,988	15th Mar,	30th Mar,
Morioka Maru.	M, Okamoto	469	31st ,,	16th Apr
Awa Maru.	N, Narui, ..	6,08	6thApr	21st ,,
*Saiko Maru			20th ,,	6th May.
*Yoboshi Maru	T, Kinoshita	3,958	15th May	31st ,,
Tamba Maru	D, Aoshima..	5,845	Beg ,,	Mid ,,
Bombey Maru	S, Eriye	4,352	End ,,	Beg, June

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to.
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.

Telephone No. 279.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
25 Mar,	CHINA	7,952
1 ,,	NARKUNDA X	16,113
8 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15 ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22 ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29 ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
6 May,	MOREA	10,890
13 ,,	KALYAN†	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA	15,825

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamer from Australia

†Through Steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
6 April	NEVASA†	9,071
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303

†Proceeds to London.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA

3rd April	DUNERA	..

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24 March 5 May	NALDERA MALWA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
25th March.	BARALA	Karachi & Basrah
27th March.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
30th March.	BANKURA	Karachi & P'Guf.
31st March.	UNGA	Karachi direct.
5th April	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

[illegible] VAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT [illegible] VTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S [illegible] MARINE, [illegible] NT SERVICE.
FOR [illegible] LIFAX DIRECT
CALCUTTA TO H[illegible] RANSHIPMENT.
TAKING CARGO FOR [illegible] ages may be
Terms, Rate of Freight and Pa[illegible]
arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
Telephone No. 1[illegible] P. O. Box 10[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru	Y. Takata	25thMar.	8th April
Saigon Maru	H. Meguro.	31st Mar.	10th April
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi.	15th Apr.	24th April
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	28th Apl.	4th May

For Freight and passages, etc,, apply to
K. SHIMA, Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurerer

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20 000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 4 500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..	$33 [illegible],662
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000 000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C

BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Penang	Vladivostock
Hongkew	Peking	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. R. HYND.
Agent.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Captial	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,760,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar,	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 7,58,78,528.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,44,74,668.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,81,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.

Speedy settlement of claims.

WANTED AGENTS.

For particulars apply to:—
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BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all Info mation may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Acturial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Cpital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to mal provision for the widows of subscribers thly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 witho tion of caste or creed. Rates of subscrip. are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT LANOVLA KNOWN AS "HOLIDAY HOME."

Under instructions from the Bombay Y. W. C. A., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th April, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and bungalow standing thereon, admeasuring about one acre and thirty-three gunthas situate at Mowza Lanovla, Taluka Mawal, in the District of Poona and known as "Holiday Home."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side-board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, fancy teapoys, very rich engravings and oil paintings, blackwood carved furniture, writing tables, glass door show-cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice boxes, meat-safes, aluminium utensils, etc etc.

The property of A. Geddis, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Narayan Dabholker Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board, dump waiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, fancy curtains, black wood open carved furniture, such as round and pier tables, teapoys, wardrobebs and tables etc. drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, figures, table ornaments, rich curtains card tables, cane furniture, hat stands, English brass bedsteads, English book cases, one sweet tone semigrand piano by Knake, hatstands, cane furniture almyrahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, revolving top writing tables, large mirror back jardeniers, palm stands, China matting aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. E. Baird, Esq. and others

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st Day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Tram Stable and above Weslyan Church, Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table arm and without arm chairs side board and dumb waiters, carpets, electric lights, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs cabinets, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, ice box, utensils,, etc., etc.,

The property of W. Fergues, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 1st April sell by Public Auction at their rooms 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Four sets of steel Bedroom furniture most suitable for furnishing Bungalows on Hilly station.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OPTICAL GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY MACHINE, PETROLIUM LAMPS, ROAN LEATHER, CHAMOIS LETTER, WHITE SHIRTING, PLAYING CARDS, LOCKS, PENCILS, SHEARS, SCISSORS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st April sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

1 case optical goods and cotton embroideries.
1 case Hosiery Machinery.
5 cases Petrolium lamps (Germany).
On account and risk of Mohamedally Abdullally Rajkotwalla.
1 case Roan leather
1 case chamois leather.
On account and risk of Moorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla.
11 cases American Playing cards No. steam boat, Aladdin and Bicycle.
4 cases Locks of Miller Lock Co.
2 cases Pencils.
6 cases shears. No. 6—7—9.
1 case scissors. No. 4—5.

By order of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. about 20 pieces White shirting.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE SHOPS AND BUSINESS OF SELLING SILVER ARTICLES AND ORNAMENTS AS WELL AS HOSIERY GOODS AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET AS GOING CONCERNS.
SUIT No 227 of 1921.

Dawoodbhai Mohamedally Khokhawalla ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

Abdool Hoosain Mohamedally Khokhawalla and ohers ..... Defts.

Lot No. 1.—Under Instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, attorneys for Abdool Hoosain Mohamedally Khakhawalla the Administrator of the estate of Mr. Mohamedally Noorbhai Khokhawalla deceased and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated 15th November, 1921. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922 sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following.

The stock-in-trade of the shop and business of selling silver articles and ornaments at Abdul Rehman Street as a going concern with the good will and the right to the monthly tenancy of the premises in which the business is being carried on. The stock-in-Trade consists of silver articles and goods gilted and otherwise of various shapes and designs such as bangles, watch chains, ear-rings, sleeve links and collar buttons, handles for umbrella and sticks, cups, lockets, pendents and other miscellaneous articles with show cases, pillows, carpets and scales and iron safe.

Lot No. 2.—The stock-in-trade of the shop and business of selling Hosiery goods at Abdul Reman Street as agoing concern with the good will and the right to the monthly tenancy of the premises in which the business is being carried on. The stcok-in-trade consist of Hosiery goods both cotton and woollen such as Jerseys of different varieties and sizes, socks and stockings, towels, Napkins, handkerchiefs, table cloths, bed sheets, pillow-covers, blankets and other aricles of clothing together with show cases, carpets, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai first defendant's attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th March, 1922.

VORA AND CO,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of very high class household Old and New furniture comprising of Dining Table, Sideboards, Crockery, Glassware Silverware, Antimonyware, Rolledgold Jewellery Platedware, etc, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1922, at their Auction Room 72 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of very valuable and High Class Household, Old and New furniture comprising of Sliding Dining Table Tapestry and Leatherlined Drawing Room Suits Cabinets, Almirahs, Fancy teapoys, Three Mirror Chest of Drawers, American Roll Topped Office Table, Record cases Arm and Armless Chairs Fireproof Safes, Filters, Framophones with records Electric Fans, A. C. and D. C. Table and Hanging Lamps Chandelier,, Electric Figure, Writting Table, suit cases Iron and wooden Cradles, Bedsteads, Folding screen curtains, dressing table Icebox, bentwood chair, Dumbwaiters, Carpets of various Designs, Glassware Crockeryware, Antimonyware, Silverware Stoves, Letter Boxes, Watches, Clocks of well known makers Dome Watch of 1 year Key, Musical Box etc., etc.

Property of Major J A. Armitage Esq., I V. A.

Catalagues will be printed and Property is open to view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the Lots being knocked down and goods should be removed within 2 days on payment of the balance.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 28th March, 1922.

INSURANCE.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID UP	,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

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AHMEDABAD, Bekubhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R D. Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
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NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwio Collins (Agencies) Ld. Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr ond Co., and Duregs and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
In the last Quinquinnial Report the Actuary remarks:—
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:—

THE MANAGING AGENTS

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
29, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES SUCH AS HOGSHEAD, BARRELS, RATION ARTICLES, MEDICAL COMFORTS, ETC., ON TUESDAY THE 28TH DAY OF MARCH, 1922, AT 9 A.M. (S.T.) AT 3 P.M. (S. T.), AT GRAIN DEPOT, MAZAGAON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Castle, Fort.

A large quantity of Government Stores.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Grain Depot, Mazagaon.

A large quantity of Government Stores.

Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:	
Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan.
Baudoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabalia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Horniby Road.

E. J. S VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK for the Fire Department of a large Insurance Company. Apply Box No. 7885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12555

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. See Dr. RANCHODDAS PAREKH, Nagdevi Dispensary.
A R3236

WANTED—A CHEMIST with many years of laboratory experience for analytical work. Write fully qualifications and salary expected. Box No. 7879, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3232

WANTED—A CARPENTER to controle machine Furniture works. Good salary to a competant man. Apply to Box No. 7878, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3231

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TURNER with practical experience Screw Cutting and general repair works. Experienced man only need apply. Box No. 7877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3225

WANTED—Company promoters to promote a Correspondence College to be placed on pucca basis. Very promising concern. Indians need only apply to Box No. 7862, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3191

WANTED.—MARINE ENGINEERS for Coastal service. Only those holding First and Second Class Certificates of Board of trade should apply with copies of testimonials stating salaries they expect to Box No. 7882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3242

WANTED—An Urdu and Persian SCHOLAR, knowing English well, (graduate preferred) with teaching experience for the Headmastership of the Urdu Teachers' Training Class of the Bombay Schools Committee, on Rs. 160—10—200 per month, besides Rs. 20 War Allowance. Apply sharp to Mr. D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay.
A R12554

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

WANTED—A competent SALESMAN with Technical knowledge of machinery, Pumps, Tools, Railway, Marine and Textile Mill, Enginering materials etc. also of Motor Cars and Accessories and General Hardware lines. One understanding Guzerati and Hindustani with connections with merchants and buyers in these classes of goods. Agencies of very powerful and competitive Continental Makers Goods (German and others) to be worked enquiries and estimates already in-hand. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 7881, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12543

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A JOB by an Young and Energetic L.L.B. Has worked as Manager in an Import Office. Knows Company Law Please write to P. O. Box 648.
B R3223

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO SUB-LET a room for offices, E. Light, Fan and Light. Apply SANJANA and MISTRY. Architects, Oppst. Hong-Kong Bank.
C R3237

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc. just opposite Marine Lines Station T. N. 7777.
C R3230

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

TO BE LET—Altamount Road, 1st floor with electric fittings and sanitary arrangements immediate possession. Apply Box No. 7884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3244

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel. No. 1668, Winter Road, Malabar Hill and Tel. No. 209, 2nd Fofalvady, Bhuleshwar.
C R3157

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE.—DAYTON CIELING FANS D. C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens, Road, Bombay.
JA R3238

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance or to be a partner for a first class Dramatic Company Investment Rs. 50,000. Write to Box No. 7889, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R3243

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R3190

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WATER COLOUR PAINTING of "Babul Nauth" Temple and one of Chaupatty Highly commended by the Art Society's Exhibition. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE Lucknow Paper Mills managed by Indian Directorate make Whites, Cream Laids, Badamis, Superior Badamis, Browns Blottings, Coloureds from indigenous raw materials. Quality, durability incomparable, Rate and terms on application to SECRETARY.
T C12081

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 6).
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE

A SOAP FACTORY, situated in 81-82, Suryanarayana Chetty Street, Royapuram, Madras, in a spacious ground equipped with complete upto date machinery for the manufacture of soaps comprising boilers, kettles, refiners, ovens, engines, constisizers, remelters, crutchers, frames, mills, plodders, presses, dies, evaporators, concentrators, stills, salt recoverers silicate pans, perfumery extractors pumps, tanks, laboratory, office etc. and also for the manufacture of BYE PRODUCTS such as GLYCERINE CAUSTIC SODA, AMMONIA, GLUE AND PERFUMES together with the LEASE HOLD INTEREST ON THE LAND on which the factory is built for an unexpired period of nearly 5 years. The plant is estimated to turn out 7 to 8 TONS OF SOAP PER DAY under proper management. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to the undersigned for further information, particulars and for inspection of the factory and the plant.
The property is sold as a going concern and the buyer has to take with all defects in description and no warranty is given in respect of any matter herein.
The property will be sold by public auction with a reserve price on SATURDAY, THE 15th April 1922 in pursuance of the order of the High Court of Madras in C. S. No. 230 of 1921 dated 24-8-1921 at the factory premises.
P. VENKATARAMANA RAO,
Commissioner,
No 103, Anna Pillai Street,
Georgetown, MADRAS.
C12237

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned Bohra ABDUL-TYEB ESMAILJI MASKATI, do hereby give this public notice that I am now the owner by Deed of Gift, dated 24th day of March, 1922, and made by ESMAILJI ABDUL-TYEB MASKATI of the entire business of my father ESMAILJI ABDUL-TYEB MASKATI with all its effects at the following places, namely Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Singapore, Bankok (Siam), Pnom-Penh (Combodge), Battumbong, etc., carried on in the name of ABDUL-TYEB ESMAILJI MASKATI. And that from the above date, viz., 24th day of March, 1922, I shall carry on the said business at the said places under my name and I hereby give this notice that I alone am responsible and liable for all the past and future transactions relating to the said business from the said date and the said ESMAILJI ABDUL-TYEB MASKATI is in no way henceforth responsible for any of the transactions relating to the said firm after the said date.
Dated this 25th day of March, 1922.
ABDUL-TYEB ESMAILJI MASKATI.
C12546

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March 1922 for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.
"That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved an that such Regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."
Should the above Resolution be duly passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T. on Tuesday the 18th day of April, 1922, for confirmation as a Special Resolution.
A copy of the proposed new Articles can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company at the usual office hours.
By order of the Board,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
Dated this 15th day of March, 1922.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
C12478

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from 1st April, 1922, 20 Up Poona Passenger will leave Poona at 12-15 instead of 10-50 and run to following timings:—

Poona	...	...	... dep.	12-15
Lonavla	...	...	... arr.	14-19
			dep.	14-27
Karjat	...	...	... arr.	15-49
			dep.	16- 1
Neral	...	...	... arr.	16-20
			dep.	16-34
Victoria Terminus	...		... arr.	18-55

2. For detailed timings see new sheet time tables exhibited at stations.
I. W. STOKES,
for General Traffic Manager.
25-3-1922.
C12588

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st April, 1922, the rates for the carriage of Horses, Carriages, Motor Cars, Passengers luggage in full vehicle loads, Dogs etc., by Passenger trains will be increased.
Printed Circulars are being supplied to the Stations. The necessary information as to the increase can be had on reference to the undersigned or to the Station Master at different stations.
W. H. SCOTT,
for General Traffic Manager,
Bombay 24th March, 1922.
C12533

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public in general and the constituents of the firm of ABDUL-TYEB ESMAILJI MASKATI in particular that our client Mr. ESMAILJI ABDUL-TYEB MASKATI, who was carrying on business in Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Singapore, Bankok (Siam), Martaban, Pnom-Penh and other places under the name, style and firm of Abdul-Tyeb Esmailji Maskati, has given assigned and transferred by way of gift the said business with all the goods, stock-in-trade, effects, outstandings and liabilities belonging or in anywise relating to the said business to his son Abdul-Tyeb Esmailji Maskati on Fagan Vad 12th, S. 1978, Friday, i.e. 24th day of March, 1922, and the said Abdul-Tyeb Esmailji Maskati is now the sole proprietor of all the said business and as such is solely responsible and liable for all past and future transactions, dealings and liabilities of the said firm of Abdul-Tyeb Esmailji Maskati and by this publication it is notified to all the parties concerned with the said firm and its management that from 24th day of March, 1922, the said Abdul-Tyeb Esmailji Maskati alone is responsible and liable for all future transactions relating to the said business and for all the debts and liabilities of the said firm and our said client is not responsible or answerable for the said business and its liabilities from the said day.
Dated this 25th day of March, 1922.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Esmailji Abdul-Tyeb Maskati.
C12545

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our clients Messrs. ABDULLABHAI HUSEINBHAI and ABDUL REHMAN MOLIDINA on the one hand and ABDUL KADER HAJI ISMAIL GULMAHOMED on the other hand under the name, style and firm of Abdulla Haji Esmail and Co., business of which was carried on at Jackeria Musjid, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED from this date, and that Mr. Abdul Kader Haji Ismail Gulmahomed has no further right or power to pledge the credit of the said firm or of our clients the said Abdullabhai Huseinbhai and Abdul Rehman Molidina. Any person hereafter dealing with Mr. Abdul Cader Haji Ismail Gulmahomed will do so at his own risk and our clients Messrs. Abdullabhai Huseinbhai and Abdul Rehman Molidina will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by the said Abdul Cader Haji Ismail Gulmahomed.
Dated the 27th day of March, 1922.
DASTUR & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Abdullabhai Huseinbhai and Abdul Reheman Molidina.
C12553

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Bai BACHIBAI, wife of Bhausali Vallabhdas Khimji, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
Bai LAXMI VAHU, widow of Bhansali Vallabhdas Khimji of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Dana Bunder outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner
All the persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 13th day of March, 1922.
Messrs CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12544

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.))
AUCTION SALE of very rich household and artistic furniture by Roberts, and well-known makers, dining table, by Roberts sideboard, cottage piano by John Brinsmead Hall marked English silver cups and vases, English silver spoons and forks, very old, Brassware, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic, electric hall lamp, plateware, etc., etc.
On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of Robert's dining table dining room chairs, sideboard, and dining waggon, tea tables drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, and screen by Roberts jardiniers, very slightly used cottage piano by John Brinsmead, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, Hall marked English silver cups and vases English silver spoons and forks very old solid Brassjar and ornaments hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated ware, cooking utensils, etc.
The property of G. W. Dawson, Esq., 1st Assistant Secretary, G. I. P. Railway.
1 Studbaker, 4 seater motor car, 20 h.p. run only 1100 miles; owner driven. In perfect running order.
Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-50 A. M.
AUCTION SALE of household furniture, sliding dining table, sideboard, cabinet sweet-toned Cottage Piano Palm stands, platedware glassware; crockery, carpets, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY the 2nd April at Warden Road, near Battery, in the Goernment Tent at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea tables, handsome Silver show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, sweet toned Piano, brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Tea Tables, Low arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Table, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, glassware, crockery, cutlery, etc., etc.
The property of a Government Officer and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Auction Sale of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, brass and iron beds, Chesterfield chairs, sofa armchairs, dining table, dressing tables, wardrobe, meatsafe, teapoys, crockery, rich dinner and tea services, gas stove, cooking utensils, etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Naval Lodge, Byculla Club Back Road, the following:—
Dining table, armchairs, dumbwaiter, sideboards, Chesterfield chairs, sofa, lady's writing table, revolving book-stand, low chair, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, dirty linen baskets, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, Singapore cushions, cane chairs, Singapore cane chairs, cooking utensils, dinner and tea services, crockery, icepale, glasswares, electric iron tea pot, gas stove, etc.
The property of late Inspector H. C. Melville of Bombay City Police.
The furniture is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Company

Saturday 1st April 1922, at 8-30 P.M.
SHAHA—SHIVAJI.
Sunday 2nd, April 1922, at 3 P.M.
SANYASACHA—SANSAR.
Proprietors.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
AN EPIC OF WOMANHOOD
"THE SAGE HER"
in six Reels
THEY KNEW NOT WHAT THEY DID—Perhaps, had they known all, their hearts might have felt a spak of pity: But, like the liper of old, they cast her out. Once again the Mother heart suffered. And as her soul was seared so will your soul be lifted.
YOU'LL NEVER FORGET
"THE SAGE HER"
PATHE GAZETTE.
LATEST NEWS.
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, & Ponk Holiday at 5 p. m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Cinematinee at 6-30 p. m.
The Screen's Peter Pan Girl Viola Dana in
"FALSE EVIDENCE"
To-night at 9 30 p. m.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' MUSICAL Co.
"THE SCAMPS"
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE.
To-day, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"THE WHITE DOVE"
H. B. Warner finds Greatest Part in W. J. Locke's Story

THE EMPRESS.
To-day, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m,
DASHING WILL DESMOND
IN
"A ROGUE'S ECLIPSE"
Full of Life! Full of Action! Full of Stunts!

THE MAJESTIC
Bombay's popular picture rendezvous.
Tram Terminus Girgaum
Four Shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
TO SEE BIGGER PUNCHES
TO FEEL GREATER THRILLS
TO PUZZLE OVER DEEPER MYSTERY
TO GO WILD OVER FASTER ACTION
THAN THEY WERE EVER SEEN BEFORE
See the 4th instalment of his biggest Mystery Serial
The Vanishing Trails
Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a seperate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

Important News To Doctors.
ONCE AGAIN
Nastin B 0, Nastin B 1, Nastin B 2, Nastin B, (Ketyn).
(*Treatment for Leprosy*).
and other world renowned specialities of KALLE & Co., Germany, are available. Write for literature on these and other various Chemical-Medicinal preparations of E. TOSSE & Co., Germany and ANEDEMIN CHEMICAL Co., America, Anedemin Tablets (a medicinal Trocar for Dropsies) to their:—
SOLE AGENTS,
In INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.
MESSRS. B. G. JACK & CO.
76, Medows Street,
Post Fort, BOMBAY. No. 1
N. B.—Always in stock. Hypo. Syringes of all capacities German make, Steel, 14 ct Gold and Plantinum Needles, Rubber Tubing, etc., tc. Trial order solicited.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
Lett's & Collin's Diaries
&
Raphael Tucks Calenders
offered at
50% Reduction
PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
314, Hornby Road, Fort
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 26th.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	..		29.827
Temperature of Air	..	degree..	80.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	.. ..	73.5
Dew Point	..	.. ..	70.8
Relative humidity of Air	..	.. ..	0.741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds—1s)	..	..	4.6
Maximum temperature of Air	..	.. ..	86.3
Minimum do do do	..	.. ..	74.6
General direction of Wind	..	..	NW,WNW,NW.
from midnight to midnight	..	miles.	125
Movement of Wind do			

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th March 1922 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.22 ins. of rain and Rawalpindi 0.14 ins. Skies have cleared except in the east Punjab, where light to moderate cloud persists. Humidity is above normal in the north and south-west Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Rawalpindi. In the east Punjab, night temperature is above the average throughout, while day temperature is locally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Mainpuri and Allahabad. Temperature is above the average both during day and at night, a maximum of 100 degree being recorded at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu. Day temperature is above normal at Kotah, but is below normal at Jacobabad and Karachi. Night temperature is in defect at Mount Abu, but is generally above normal in the plains of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are lighaly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in Central India West. Day temperature is locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at most stations. Day temperature is above normal generally, the highest maximum in the division being 107 degree at Khandwa and Akola; night temperature is above normal except at Raipur and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in north Hyderabad, Nizamabad recording a maximum of 106 degree.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has caused light rain nearly generally in the north Punjab. It is moving eastwards, and temperature has fallen to the normal to the west of a line joining Surat and Lahore. In the United and Central Provinces temperature continues high, and the hottest area yesterday was the south-west of the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to disappear from the north Punjab.

India Telegrahic Summary for the 26th March 1922.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in the north-west Frontier Province and a light fall at Sonamarg. A few light falls have also occurred in Lower Burma in Assam.

Chief amounts are:—Silcar half an inch; Pesawar one; Parachinar a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF MAR, 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade, Western Part of 24 hours	Temp. in Shade, Eastern Part of 24 hours	Humidity, 8 hours		Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Rainfall, Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire ..	75.1	80.6	67	..	11.97		+1.80
Do. th ..				..			
Jask ..	81.1	88.4	54	..	5.72		+1.75
Muskat ..	8 .7	75.5	65	..	1.08		—1.63
Do. th ..	..	..	..	..	..		..
PUNJAB—							
Multan ..	89.2	62.9	72	..	1.62		+0.08
Rawalpindi ..	84.7	61.0	76	0.10	10.73		+2.62
Lahore ..	96.2	68.7	53	0.22	1.24		—2.05
Sialkot ..	99.6	63.2	24	..	1.13		—0.72
Amritsar ..	97.0	61.2	53	..	2.79		—2.41
Delhi ..	95.0	67.4	34	..	0.85		—2.06
UNITED PROVINCES							
Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Mainpuri ..	100.0	74.1	30	..	0.75		—1.54
Jhanso ..	101.0	67.6	33	..	1.27		—0.48
Cawnpore ..	98.2	68.9	32	..	2.86		+0.21
Allahabad ..	10 .6	.8	37	..	1.39		—0.81
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad ..	98.7	69.2	53	..	2.60		+1.51
Karachi ..	82.4	73.8	85	..	1.49		0
Ajmer ..	97.2	66.4	35	..	0.08		—1.25
Jaipur ..	100.1	66.0	33	..	0.15		—1.39
Kotah ..	10 0.8	72.8	23	..	0.05		—1.08
Mount Abu ..	84.8	69.4	24	..	0.27		—0.86
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj ..	93.4	61.1	57	..	0		—0.48
Dwarka ..	82.6	72.0	84	..	0		—0.74
Veraval ..	80.1	68.9	88	..	0.04		—0.41
Rajkot ..	98.0	68.1	79	..	0		—0.50
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.2	70.6	47	..	0		—0.59
Surat ..	97.5	71.6	50	..	0		—0.41
Ahmedabad ..	101.2	74.3	37	..	0		—0.37
Deesa ..	101.2	66.3	63	..	0		—0.52
Neemuch ..	1 0.1	68.6	49	..	0.48		—0.37
Indore ..	101.2	66.1	34	..	0.36		—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES							
Jubbulpore ..	97.8	62.5	30	..	2.21		—0.63
Saugor ..	98.8	71.6	14	..	1.95		—0.32
Hoasngabad ..	101.7	65.4	32	..	2.80		+0.95
Khandwa ..	106.8	65.4	25	..	2.20		+0.93
Akola ..	10 .6	66.5	11	..	2.20		+0.37
Amroto ..	104.0	76.3	6	..	0.52		—1.54
Nagpur ..	103.5	69.0	26	..	0.61		—2.01
Chanda ..	105.8	67.0	21	..	1.14		—1.88
Raipur ..	10 .2	71.1	18	..	0.87		—1.32
KONKAN—							
Bombay ..	87.2	76.9	76	..	0		—0.66
Ratnagiri ..	88.3	73.0	63	..	0.30		—0.56
Marmugoa ..	89.0	77.0	81	..	1.34		0.10
Karwar ..	90.1	78.0	82	..	1.17		—0.87
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon ..	99.6	67.2	26	..	0.70		—0.39
Ahmednagar ..	103.8	73.0	22	..	1.63		—0.45
Poona ..	103.2	69.2	38	..	0.51		—0.66
Sholapur ..	103.2	74.5	30	..	6.30		+4.55
Bijapur ..	101.1	73.5	38	..	6.34		+4.87
Belgaum ..	98.0	68.8	62	..	6.04		+3.90
Aurangabad ..	101.2	68.5	10	..	1.59		+0.11
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.8	67.6	16	..	3.44		+1.53
Hyderabd ..	101.0	71.2	49	..	0.75		+4.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalaore ..	92.0	80.4	72	..	1.21		—2.26
Calicat ..	91.6	78.5	83	..	4.87		—2.05
Cochin ..	90.6	79.9	75	1.37	11.27		—0.28
Colombo ..	90.0	72.5	93	0.01	13.34		—14.16
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masipatam ..	92.3	70.7	82	..	3.50		—3.44
Bellary ..	104.3	75.0	52	..	4.05		+1.49
Cuddapah ..	102.4	76.4	58	..	3.27		—1.84
Madras ..	90.8	72.1	86	..	0.59		—11.28
Bangalore ..	95.2	69.8	75	..	4.80		0.79
Coimtore ..	99.0	70.8	81	..	9.16		+3.22
Trichanopoly ..	100.9	73.3	70	..	5.70		—3.58
Negapatam ..	88.7	76.4	75	..	11.42		—13.81

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

TRADE RETURNS FOR FEB.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Municipal Corporation at their last adjourned meeting have adopted the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to inquire into the question of the Bombay Telephone Service. The report of the Committee, among other things, states that they have carefully considered the question in consultation with the Commissioner in all its aspects, and they have reason to believe that the financial difficulties involved in the proposal to terminate the license of the present Company in 1923 are so great that they would recommend that Government should abstain from exercising their option of terminating the license in 1923 provided the Company gave an undertaking to carry out at the earliest possible date their intention of introducing system of one of the approved types. To the report of the Sub-Committee is attached a dissenting note from Mr. P. J. Marzban, who is unable to agree with the majority of his colleagues on the Committee. He expresses himself as fully convinced that the present instruments are just good and efficient ones for a backward country like India, and if only something is done to improve the service, a good deal of heart-burning can be avoided. One will be tempted to side with Mr. Marzban as the real hardships of the telephone subscribing public result more from bad management of the service than from anything else. The experience of the public is that the Bombay Telephone Company are notorious sinners in the point of efficient management, and it is hoped that the Government will not admit, on the testimony of the Bombay Telephone Company alone, that they will not sin any more in the future. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, in order to prevent the whole question from becoming *a fact accomplished*, had drawn the attention of the Government of Bombay by saying that the license of the Bombay Telephone Company should not be renewed in any case. It was further stated that if the Government, however, thought fit to continue the license they should not do so without affording the commercial public of Bombay an opportunity of examining the terms and conditions of the said license. The course suggested by the Chamber the only proper course of solving the problem of bad management of the Company, and it is hoped the Government will not commit themselves to the course recommended by the Bombay Municipal Corporation without consulting the Bombay commercial public.

Bills Of Collection.

Very recently, the Bombay High Court delivered an interesting judgment in the case of Messrs. Muller Maclean and Co., versus Messrs. Kadherbhoy Mulla Ismailji. The suit was instituted by the plaintiffs as drawers against the defendants as acceptors of two foreign Bills of Exchange. Both the Bills were drawn in New York and were payable at 30 days' sight "Draft to be paid at the current rate for the Bank Demand Draft on the date of payment with interest added at 8 per cent. per annum, from the date to the approximate date of return reaching New York." The only substantial point in this case was as to the amount in rupees for which the plaintiffs were entitled to judment on the draft.

In the notices issued by the Exchange Banks for the payment of these Bills, they distinctly state that if the Bill is not taken up on or before the due date, the Bill will be payable at the rate of Exchange ruling on the date of payment "provided that such rate is not higher than that ruling on the due date." The full import of the proviso is that if the rate of exchange on the day on which payment is tendered is lower than the rate of Exchange prevailing on the due date, the merchant stands to lose and he is called upon by the Exchange Banks to make good the difference. On the other hand, if the rate of Exchange is higher, he stands to gain had it not been for the proviso stated above. In the judgment referred to, the learned Judge, in delivering the judgment, had held that the rate of Exchange ought to be calculated as at the rate of dishonour. It is clearly mentioned that in all cases of payment of overdue Bills, the due date is to be reckoned as the date on which the payment first becomes due. In view of this judgment, the Exchange Banks must be made to cancel the proviso which is a clear manifestation of the proverb, "heads I win; tails you lose."

Indian Trade Returns For Feb.

The following is the position of the Indian foreign trade for the month of February, 1922:—

Imports—Merchandise, 1933 lakhs rupees.

Export—Merchandise, 2,112 lakhs rupees.

Re-Exports—Merchandise, 108 lakhs rupees.

Net Balance of Trade against India (including Bullion and rupee paper movements) 59 lakhs rupees.

Vessels entered—tonnage, 60,900 tons.

Vessels cleared—tonnage 617,000 tons.

Cost of Living.

The Labour Office estimates that in the month of February, 1922, the average level of retail prices of al the commodities taken into account into statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was 8 points below that in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the land in July, 1914, the indexes in the last 2 months were 173 in January and 165 in February. The general index is 15 per cent. below the higher-water-mark reached in October, 1920, and 5 per cent. below the 12 monthly average of 1921.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" " Sales on Spes. & for Exp. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid Americans Spot	10 89
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. ..May ..	17 78
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..July ..	17 29
..Oct. ..	16 8
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. ..May ..	16 50
..July ..	16 40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	10 39
April	10 28
May	10 25
June	10 17
July	10 13
August	10 03
September	9 95
Oct.	9 84
Novembers	9 79
December	9 74
January	9 66
February	9 62

Tease :—Barely steady,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

Months	To-day's price.
March	16 75
April	16 95
May	17 10
June	17 25
July	17 35
Aug.	17 50
September	17 60
Oct.	17 65
Nov.	17 70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6 85
" " Fully Good	6 15
" " Fine	7 55
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	8 20
" " " Fully Good	8 60
" " " Fine	9 00
M. G. Broach Good	8 75
" " Fully Good	9 15
" " Fine	9 55
M. G. Scinde Good, ...	6 65
" " Fully Good	7 05
" " Fine	7 45

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar, 24th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forward	51,000
" Imports	29,000
" Stock	1,004,000
Actual Weekly Sales	52,000
Water Twist	1/6
Printers cloth	33/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
" " to Consinent	13,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..
Futures at New York May	17 71
Futures at New York July	17 21
Futures at New York Oct.	16 84
Futures at New York Jan.	16 65
Spot Cotton at New York	17 85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 50
Futures at New Orleans May	16 82
Futures at New Orleans July	16 40
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	9 15/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S, mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	205,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	15,000
" " to France and Continent	75,000
" " to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	1,034,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	1.200,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 24th.

May ..	17 67
July ..	17 15
Futures at New York ..	
Oct. ..	16 79
Jan. ..	16 58

London, Mar. 25th

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 3/8 Quiet
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4 Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar: 24th.

Rentes 3 per cent	58
Bar Silver Sport	33 1/2
" " 2 months hence	33 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day Merket loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate ..	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar, 24th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Mar.-Apl. Paid	53/d
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Mar,-Apl. Sellers	52/6
Australian 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers ..	55
Tone :—Quiet.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 7/8
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	£ 18
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 9 1/4
Teria Rapeseed :—Mar. Apl. Buyers..	£ 16 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Sellers..	£ 19 1/4
Tone :—Firm. No business.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 57 11/16
Copper Braziers	£ 85
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 84 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 81 7/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 98
Consols 2 1/2 %..	5 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	60 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	52 1/2
7 p/e. Indian Loan	£ 105 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	10 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe Mar. ..	8 1/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	22/6
Tone :—Steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	13/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	19/3
Do. Do. June July Sellers ..	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, March 27.

To-day Reuter reported 4 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good Mg. Broach April, May at Rs. 448 and eased to Rs. 446. It then improved to Rs. 449½ on buying by a Marwari Bull operator again giving way to Rs. 445¼ on selling by an Officewala, and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 446½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 446, Colaba market was closed on account of the death of a merchant.

Fine Mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 388 and gradually advaticed to Rs. 393 on buying by a Marwari Bull operator. It then eased to Rs. 388 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 389 F. G. Mg. Bengal May was quoted Rs. 3[illegible] nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday last and the demand was moderate. About 3500 Bs. are reported to have been sold on that day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 25th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April May ..	438
ully Good Bengal ..	May ..	336
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	383

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May ..	446
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	340
Fine Oomra's ..	May ..	389

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27th.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and sind .. Punjab..	360	340	320
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	397	382	317 ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1..	430	415	400 ..
M. G. Central P. No 2..	412	397	382 ..
M. G. Broach	283	273	260
M. G. Punjab American ..	320	305	290

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 25th Mar. 1922.

Cotton	13,808 Bales.
Wheat	1,932 Owt.
Lmseed	21,240 "
Rape, etc	487 "
Gingelly seed	6,881 "
Poppyseed	13 "
Groundnute	3,716 "
Castorseed	1,715 "
Rice	83,202 "
Myra ollama	5,108 "
Cottonseed	32,102 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	4,762 "
Juwar	1,375 "
Masur	110
Barley	Nil
Bajra	2,923 "
Oeal	3,661 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar, 27th.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 3 1/2
Bank Demand	1/3 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1 3 1/2
Fos. Demand	304
American Dollars	362
Honkong Dollars	196
Shanghai	213
Japan	170 1/2
Singapore	183

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bears Gold ready Rs. 28-14
Bars Gold forward 28-11-6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-9-6
Bars Silver ready 90-14
Bars Silver 1st settlement 90-10
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 90-4

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/32
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/16
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/16
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 1/2
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 1/4
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 9/32
Tone of Exchange Quiet—Uncertain.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 305
On Paris buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 325
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 315
On Japan Bank's buying T T Rs. 171¼
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 166½
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 196
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 263
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 183
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 362
London Gold ready sh 94-10
London Silver ready d 33-4
London Silver forward d 33-2
Tone of Silver Quiet and Dull, Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.38½
French Exchange Frcs 48.50
Swiss Exchange Frcs 22.60
Belgium Exchange Frcs 52.10
Italian Exchange Frcs 85.50
German Exchange Mrks 1410

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56
5 per cent War Loan 82
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/10
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/14
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

The Share Market is closed to-day.

GOD AND CAESAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 22nd March, a very striking article appeared by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu re. "The Law of the Land" "The Only True Parallel," in which she stated that "Jesus of Nazareth," was crucified for spreading a kindred gospel to that of Mr. Gandhi. I wonder, how many, on reading this stopped for a moment to realize what was the true Gospel that Jesus Christ was spreading, centuries ago! Jesus Christ instructed the people how to attain eternal life and how to be perfect. He warned his disciples to be humble and harmless, to avoid offences and beware against false prophets. His admonition to the people was to follow the good doctrine and not the evil examples of the scribes and Pharisees. He taught them to beware of ambition. He denounced hypocrisy, and *blindness*. The whole of Christ's teachings may rightly be represented by the words, peace, obedience, love, mercy, humanity, forgivness and repentence? Did Jesus Christ acknowledge the then existing Government? Yes, He *did*.

When the disciples of the Pharisees went to Christ saying, "Master, we know that thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, and carest for no man, for thou regardest not the person of men. Tell us, therefore, is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not?" Jesus then having had the tribute money brought before him, asked them whose was the image and superscription on it. They said it was Caesar's. Then said Jesus unto them, "Render unto Caesar, the things that are Caesar's, and unto God, the things that are God's." Jesus of Nazareth was no revolutionary, aiming to overthrow the existing Government nor did a single soul, besides himself, suffer through His teachings—whereas thousands have been suffering death and are undergoing imprisonment, through the teachings of Mr. Gandhi! Hence I fail to see how "the lowly Jesus of Nazareth can furnish the only true parallel in history to Mr. Gandhi."—Yours, etc.

(Miss) PINA MOWNG LAT.

Bellary Cantt., March 24.

BOMBAY TELEPHONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There has been much rightly complained of and criticised in your columns in regard to the management of the Bombay Telephone Company, but there appears to be one question not yet seriously touched upon and I, therefore, crave the hospitality of your columns.

It has been my experience as a subscriber that the Company seldom give prompt attention to complaints made to them in regard to telephones in disrepair so much so that a fortnight or more often elapses before the defect is set right and the service is restored. The Company might take reasonable time (say, 24 hours from receipt of intimation) to repair a line that is out of order but the way they take their own time cannot at all be tolerated, particularly when no allowance of any sort is made to subscribers for the period they are deliberately deprived of the service. Will the Corporation and the Legislative Council take this question up and see that Subscribers are protected from this sort of high-handed treatment from the Company.—Yours, etc.

SUFFERER.

March 21.

SIR W. VINCENT AND ALI BROTHERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Home Member asserted that the Ali Brothers incited the Moplahs to rebel and extorted money from the poor and squandered it. I shall feel obliged, if he will be good enough to prove these assertions.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Ferguson College,

Poona, March 21.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DANGEROUS CRIMINALS

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

Dabhai Baju and another
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Kanga.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. It found the accused guilty of dacoity with murder and sentenced them to death under Section 396 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution case was that on the night of the 11th May, 1919, a gang of about 20 armed dacoits headed by the two accused and the notorious Doheya Bhula, raided the village of Sodhpur in the Nadiad Taluka, murdered a revenue circle inspector and police Head Constable who were in the village Chora fatally wounded one of the watchmen burned a house and looted half a dozen other houses and shops. The accused, who were captured in 1921 after being for several years outlaws were charged with dacoity and murder.

In the committal Inquiry accused Dabhai adhered to his confession. Accused Kala not only adhered to his former confession, but made a fresh statement in which he substantially repeated it. In the Sessions Court they retracted the confessions.

The Sessions Judge observed that under the circumstances of the case it was impossible to attach much importance to the allegations then made for the first time that the confessions were the result of threats given by the police. As the confessions had been formally retracted, they required corroboration. There was abundant corroboration. No better corroboration could be had than the evidence of th eye witnesses and the victims of the dacoity. He saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence. Some of the property found from the accused, when they were arrested had been identified as property stolen in this dacoity. There was no direct evidence that they took part in the burning of the house. In any case, both the accused were responsible for the arson. The accused were undoubtedly criminals of a very dangerous type, with a long career of grave offences against society behind them, in spite of the fact that they were both comparatively young men. He should not be doing his duty if he imposed any sentence other than death.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the convictions and sentences.

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the accused The Government Pleader represanted the Crown.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

2 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before th Hon. Mr. Justice Crump and a Special Jury).
King-Emperor.
Vs.

Elahibux Budloo and eight others ... Accused.

The accused in this case, all Mahommadans, were charged with rioting, robbery, murder and abetment of murder of Mr. William Francis Doherty on the 19th of November last during the Bombay Riots.

Mr. R. J. Mody, with the Advocate General, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for accused Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 7.

Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for accused No. 2.

Mr. M. J. Avaria appeared for No. 8.

The deceased was an American, an engineer by profession, who lived at Parsik near Thana. On the 19th of November last, he came down by train to Byculla Station at about 9-45 a.m. and thence was walking down to supervise certain works, for the Improvement Trust, not far from the station. He went as far as Wager Street, accompanied by one Mr. Lane when a crowd of about 40 or 50 people came towards them in a menacing manner. Mr. Lane escaped into a side street. The deceased, while trying to run away towards the Tank Pakhadi Street, was assaulted by the crowd with sticks and stones and fell down. After a time he got up and walked a few steps when he was assaulted by another crowd. The deceased then crawled towards a house, known as Pitamala, in which two of the accused were residing. They, fearing trouble for themselves, dragged the deceased back into the street. Subsequently, the police and Military picked him and took him to a hospital where he died. Of the eleven persons arrested as belonging to the mob who committed this assault and murder, three were discharged by the Magistrate while the above eight were committed to the Sessions. The ring, watch and purse of he deceased were found to be missing.

After hearing the evidence, the jury retired to consider their verdict. They found the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 guilty of rioting, murder, and robbery, No. 4 guilty of rioting and robbery only; and No. 8 not guilty. His Lordship agreed with the verdict and sentenced accused No. 2 and 5 to death; Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7 to transportation for life and No. 4 to 2 years imprisonment. No. 8 was acquitted and discharged.

On Wednesday, on the Courts reassembling Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin on behalf of the accused made an application to His Lordship under Clause 25 of the Letters Patent to reserve certain points for the opinion of the Full Bench.

The learned Counsel based his application chiefly on the grounds that His Lordship had disallowed as irrelevant questions which Counsel wanted to put to one Saldanha a witness who had given evidence before the Magistrate against the accused, three of whom were discharged. Counsel for the accused wanted to question the witness about his evidence against the accused who were discharged, with a view to discredit him. Another ground was that S.149 of the Indian Penal Code, under which some of the accused were convicted, was a dangerous section. There were several other questions indicated in the petition.

His Lordship, after hearing Counsel, declined to reserve any questions in the case for the opinion of the Full Bench.

A PASTOR AND HIS FLOCK AT VARIANCE

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala Sergeant Malpas charged J. K. Frank an Indian Christian with causing hurt by means of a bamboo to J. K. Charles another Indian Christian on the 25th instant.

Mr. St. John pleader appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. D. K. Billimoria, pleader.

The evidence showed that both the complainant and the accused belonged to the Bombay Presbyterian Church Gujerathi Congregation of which the accused in an Elder. The minister in charge is one Rev. D. S. Sinh. Some time ago the complainant with a few others left the Presbyterian Gujerathi Congregation for some reason or other and since then it was alleged the relations with the Pastor Sinh and the complainant's party was not cordial. On the 25th instant the accused accosted the complainant at Sankli Street and asked him to withdraw the complaints he (Complainant) had lodged in the court of the Second Presidency Magistrate against Rev. Sinh and five others. The complainant refused to do so whereupon the accused assaulted him with a bamboo tripod.

Mr. Billimoria on behalf of the accused requested the court to postpone the case as he wanted to file information against the complainant for assault in the same Court.

Mr. St. John objecting said the accused was backed up by his Pastor Rev. Sinh who controlled the building in which besides the accused several other accused in other cases were living. He said it was a common practice with Mr. Billimoria to ask for adjournment when he saw himself in an inconvenient corner.

If the case was adjourned the accused headed by his Pastor Rev. Sinh will again assault the complainant and even murder him.

His Worship—If he murders he will be hanged.

Mr. St. John—What is the use of hanging him after the complainant is killed (laughter).

Sergeant Malpas here explained to the Court that there were many complainants against the accused's party for some time past and he therefore requested the Court to proceed with the case.

His Worship recorded evidence of the complainant and his witness and postponed further hearing till the 31st instant.

DEATH OF A GUJARATI SCHOLAR.

THE LATE MR. TANSUKHRAM TRIPATHI.

Gujarat lost one of its great scholars in the person of Mr. Tansukhram Mansukhram Tripathi, B.A., of Nadiad, on Saturday the 25th inst. at 10 p.m. At his residence at Chunabag in Girgaum, leaving one son a number of daughters and a widow, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss.

Mr. Tansukhram came of the Vadnagara Nagar Brahman community of Nadiad known all over western India for its literary services. He was the only son of the late Mr. Tansukhram Tripathi, author of "Astodava" and other works, born on the 25th of March 1867 he matriculated in 1884, won the Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship of the Bombay University on his passing the Intermediate Examination and graduated in 1888 from the Elphinstone College. In 1907, he was appointed Agent to the Cutch State. Till the last day of life he remained a student of contemporary life and thought and though he did not contribute much by way of authorship, his occasional writings on literary subjects won him the regard of Gujarat. His nature simple and unostentatious, his life of a recluse. His deep study [illegible] him an immense store of knowledge in various branches of literature, Gujarati, Sanskrit, English, and literary man [illegible] him as a "living encyclopaedia" having a very sharp and [illegible] could enlighten those [illegible] any subject of literary [illegible] the best authorities [illegible] referring to books [illegible] his death at the [illegible]

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TOKIO LETTER.

DEATH OF PRINCE YAMAGATA.

A MY REDUCTION.

INDIANS & PRINCE OF WALES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

One by one, the few remaining links of the chain connecting the new and old Japan are being severed. After the departure of Farquis Shigenobu Okuma, for the realm of gods, Prince and Field Marshal Aritomo Yamagata, President of the Privy Council, Chief of the Genro (Elder Statesmen) and the man who played the most important role in the construction of new Japan, has died at the age of four score and five. Since the Meiji Restoration, Prince Yamagata has been the chief single conservative and military force in the Japanese Empire.

Prince Yamagata first saw the light in the year 1838, in the family of a samurai of the Choshu clan and adopted the military profession as a career, but his military activities were chiefly confined to participation in internal wars. He showed much strategical ability in the war of Restoration, and after Emperor Meiji became the active head of the nation, a high military rank was bestowed upon him. When the Sino-Japanese war broke out in 1894, he took the field as Commander-in-Chief and served as Chief of Staff throughout the Russo-Japanese war, at the conclusion of which in 1905, he was made a Prince. Like many of his contemporaries he rose to the zenith of his rank and power from the lowest rung of the ladder. War and politics alternated throughout his whole career and he occupied each and every post where the scope of his activities could be usefully extended. An all-sided man he played the role of a Minister of State in every department of the Cabinet and was twice Prime Minister. After the Russo-Japanese war he became the President of the Privy Council, and never relinquished his post till the time of his death.

Unlike Okuma he was the most bureaucratic and conservative leader of his time. All of his instincts of discipline rebelled against the idea of party cabinets, and was unshaken, in his belief that political parties simply constituted as tools in carrying out the programmes and politics of the Government. Throughout his life, Okuma fought for party politics and constitutional government, while Yamagata hated such expressions from the core of his heart and considered them detrimental to the national safety of Japan. It has rightly been said that the history of modern Japan can be briefly summed up in the story of Okuma-Yamagata strife.

It is beyond a shadow of doubt that he was gifted with a wonderful brain and in spite of all the storms of opposition through which he was made to pass, on account of his autocratic tendencies, Prince Yamagata could keep his power and position intact through the sheer force of his superior talents and unsurpassed skill. He was also a poet of exceptional merit. In 1912, when the Cabinet of Prince Katsura, a protege of Prince Yamagata, came to grief, popular indignation was very bitter and much of it was directed towards Yamagata. The atmosphere was highly surcharged and the attacks against him in the Japanese papers were many and severe. Yamagata made no attempt to offer a defence through Press or platform but, instead, sent a poem every day to the Kokumin, which greatly softened the public resentment against him.

The Japanese papers without a single exception lament the loss of one of Japan's greatest statesmen and pay homage to his valuable services rendered to the Empire. The Japanese Government with the approval of the Imperial Diet spent the huge sum of Yen 80,000 for according him a State funeral which was held at Hibiya park with pomp and splendour seldom seen in Japan on such occasions. The only state funerals ever granted before to those other than members of the Imperial Family were to Prince Ito, the author of the Japanese Constitution, who was assassinated by a Korean revolutionist, and Marshal Prince Oyama, who died a few years ago.

Army Reduction.

The death of Prince Yamagata has dealt a very heavy blow to the prestige of military elements in Japan who find themselves without a leader and a guide. Some predict that the gap created by the death of the Prince will be filled by General Baron Tanaka, former Minister of War, who they think, is quite capable of leading the militarists as well as the burcaucrats, but very few symptoms point to the fulfilment of this prediction. Marks of disintegration are still visible in the ranks of the military party and the clamour for cutting the army by half is growing loud. There is reported to be a conflict in the Cabinet also. The War Minister is bitterly opposed to reducing the army in proportion to the reduction of the navy affected through the Washington Conference, but is amenable to reducing the number by 50,000 and use the money thus saved to create a machine-gun corps and the improvement of defensive weapons. Premier Takahashi insists on a larger cut than what the war minister contemplates and is of the opinion that any economy affected should be used for cultural enterprises.

The opinion of the Opposition parties is solid behind the idea of pruning the army to such an extent as will make the militarists a negligible factor when compared to the overwhelming influence they are to exert at the present juncture. A movement is on foot to amend the law by which the civilians are not held the portfolios of army and navy. Years ago any one advocating reduction of armaments would have been a candidate for Bedlam, but things have changed which with the militarist of Japan are [illegible] of a new era in which the constitutional development of the country will be accelerated.

Universal Suffrage

The growing agitation among the people for the extension of full manhood sufferage has greatly alarmed the Japanese authorities. There are demonstrations, both inside and outside the Diet, in favour of the immediate adoption of the measure and even the members of the police, especially those in the lower ranks, are sympathising with the movement. Inspite of orders from the higher authorities to suppress the demonstrations, the police is so much influenced by the suffrage idea that they are showing signs of helping rather than obstructing the cause of a universal extension of the ballot. The leading newspapers are up in arms against the government and the Seiyukai party for refusing to comply with the popular demands. The Kokumin opines that the final victory rests with the people.

The editors of nine of the most influential newspapers of Tokyo and Osaka, representing a reading public of more than three million, have issued a declaration demanding an immediate adoption of the universal manhood suffrage. The declaration, after giving, what is calls "six reasons" proceeds thus:—

"The foregoing six reasons we regard as the most urgent and important ones today. While the suffrage movement is being repeated, year in and year out, signs are to be noted that because the people have become desperate the quiet and orderly popular agitations are giving way to extreme, direct actions. Unless sugrage be established this year, what untoward development might not take place next year in view of the thought of the people? We cannot predict it now. We urge from our hearts that universals suffrage be established at once for the sake of the country and for the sake of the people."

Indians to Bycott Prince's Visit.

After the termination of his Indian tour, the British Prince of Wales is to visit this country. The Japanese Government authorities are making elaborate preparations to accord him a splendid reception, and so are the few British subjects residing in this country, but the Indian community in Japan is determined to take no part in the various functions that are to be held in his honour. The following account of the proceedings has been furnished by a gentleman who was present at a meeting of the Indian community in Kobe held under the presidency of Mr. A. N. Futehally to decide their attitude towards this burning question:

"The chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained that the meeting had been called at the request of the British Consul, who requested that the Indian community elect a Hindu representative and a Mohammedan representative to serve on the Committee of British subjects for entertaining the Prince of Wales. It was for the meeting, he went on, to decide first of all whether to send any representatives or not, and in order to reach a decision, the meeting should investigate why their brethren in India had decided to boycott the Prince's visit. The meeting knew very well that during the war, India ungrudgingly assisted England with men and money, and had received, in return, a promise from England that, after the war, India would receive generous treatment. After the war, the first reward received was the Rowlatt Act. Then when a number of people had assembled at Amritsar to record their protest against this act, they were mown down by the fire of General Dyer and his troops.

"It was then that Mr. Gandhi, seeing how hopeless it was to expect anything from the present system of government, started the Non-Co-operation movement which gathered force daily. Mr. Gandhi had proclaimed a boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit, and, as the meeting knew, even through the versions given out by the Government of India, the people boycotted the visit utterly. Now if you here in Kobe join in welcoming the Prince of Wales, it would signify that the reports of the Government of India were correct and that there is no discontent in India. It is for the meeting to decide as to which side the Indians here are to take—the side supporting the Government of India or that in favour of the people of India."

After the chairman's speech was over, Mr. Heerjee pointed out that if Indians here did not do as the Consul expected them to do, the ultimate result would be that the Cousul would refuse to endorse their passports and they would not be able to return to India. The Chairman replied that when India's leaders had gone to jail, they in Kobe would, at the worst, have but to remain some time longer in Kobe.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, except the first, from which there was one dissentient:—

Resolved (1) That, in sympathy with our brethren in India, no Indian representative shall serve on the Committee of British Subjects for entertaining H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Kobe; (2) that the British Consul should be informed that the Parsee representative, elected by the Parsee community to serve on the Committee for entertaining H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Kobe is not the representative of the Indian community as the Parsee community here only 25 out of 175 Indians;

(3) That the British Consul here be informed that Hindus and Mohammedans of Kobe, as of all other places, are one community, and that there was no need to ask them to appoint separate representatives."

Action on similar lines is about to be taken by the Indian community of Yokohama, while the Tokyo Indians were the first among whom the idea of making the boycott a complete success in Japan originated.

The Hon. Secretary, Bar Association, Ahmedabad, writes that as the District and Session Judge restricted the admission of pleaders by cards in Mahatma Gandhi's trial, the following resolution was passed by the Bar Association:—In view of the restriction of admission of members of the Bar at the public trial of Mahatma Gandhi this Association resolves that the members of the Bar do abstain from attending the trial.

POONA NOTES.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 23.

A general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee convened on the 19th instant has passed several resolutions one amongst which hheartily congratulates Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Banker on their convictions which, in the opinions of the Committee, would give an impetus to the cause of National progress. In view of the wide awakening brought about within a period of eighteen months by the vigorous conduct of the Non-co-operation movement, the committee has resolved that the same path should be followed further in more systematic manner; and, in accordance with the Mahatma's message to take up the constructive programme, the Committee has resolved to start a volunteer corps. The production and spread of Khaddar have received a special emphasis throughout the Committee's deliberations. The committee has also recorded its opinion that all members thereof should use Khadi dress only.

Yesterday's meeting of the Central volunteer Board of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee, has framed provisional rules for the constitution and conduct of the said Board, Mr. Samant of Sholapur having been elected its working head. The president of the M. P. C. C. shall be the permanent president of this Board. Enlistment of volunteers including lady volunteers as well—will soon be actively taken up.

Licences for country-liquor-shops within Poona District, were auctioned on Monday the 20th instant in the collector's office. The bids this year were very low as compared with those of last year.

POONA PRESS ON MAHATMA'S CONVICTION.

Commenting on the Mahatma's conviction, the "Kesari" says that the Government, ever watchful of their own interests, would not have hesitated to hang even Christ Himself if the latter were to thwart their selfish motives.

Commenting on the same topic, the 'Lokasongraha' writes that Sir George Lloyd, by his present action, has classed himself with his predecessor of 1908—the then Sir George Clerk. The paper thinks that, boycott of the Prince, of all the other items in the non-co-operation programme, has been chiefly responsible for the Mahatma's arrest and conviction.

The "Dnyan-Prakasha" a Moderate daily, blames Lord Reading for repression indulged in by Government in the name of Law and order'. The journal adds that Government might regain the popular support and faith of the public, if they right the wrongs done, by releasing the Mahatma.

The 'Servant of India' in its to-day's issue writes: "It is indeed tragic that so supremely good a man, as Mr. Gandhi is, should to-day be in prison."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Kim correspondent writes that a few men, who are suspected to be implicated in the murder of Mr. Edulji Limjibhai Elavia on the 17th instant, have been arrested.

* * * *

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways, from the 1st April, 1921 to the 4th March, 1922 amounted to Rs. 75.41. crores.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A correspondent from Chhindwara writes:—

The public of Chhindwara assembled in a large meeting last night and congratulated Mahatma Gandhi on his incarceration and passed a resolution urging the people to take to *khaddar*.

* * * *

Owing to indisposition of his eldest daughter, the arrival in Calcutta of the Earl of Lytton, Governor of Bengal will be delayed by twenty-four hours. Lord Lytton will arrive in Calcutta on Tuesday evening instead of on Monday evening as previously announced.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A press communique states:" A dacoity was attempted at the house of Messrs. Incha Ram and Sons, Bankers, in the Ambala Cantonment on March 9th. A Chaudhuri of chaukidars was shot dead by one of the dacoits. The dacoits subsequently attacked persons in the bazar, and a barber was wounded by one of them with a kirpan.

* * * *

The Director-General of Observatories, writing to the Honorary Secretary, Kurukshet Restoration Society, Patiala, says, there will be a solar eclipse on the 28th instant, but it will be invisible in India. It will be visible in Western Asia and parts of Europe, Africa and America and just visible about sunset in West Baluchistan.

* * * *

Major-General Sir Ekipton Climo, Commanding the Poona Administrative, area on Saturday laid the foundation stone of the new Willingdon Soldiers' Club, Poona which is being built, near the headquarters of the Auxiliary Force. General Climo, in concluding the proceedings, said that he hoped the British soldiers would still be able to find in the club a place where they could rest, refresh, and enjoy themselves.

* * * *

In the memorial submitted to H. E. Lord Reading by some leading residents of cantonments on behalf of the Civil population representations are made for extending a general amnesty to people against whom action has been taken under S. 216 of the Cantonment Code introducting elective element in Cantonment Boards, separating the executive and judicial functions of cantonment Magistrates, and cancelling unlawful leases forced on the cantonment people under pressure. It is also submitted that it is indesirable to treat Cantonment reforms in a piece meal fashion, and to introduce whatever reforms are decided on from the commencement of the next financial year.

SURAT RASHTRIYA SHALA FUND.

AN APPEAL

The Hon. Secretaries, Collection Committee, Surat Rashtriya Shala Fund write:—

At the public meeting of the Citizens of Surat resident in Bombay held on the 12th March it was resolved to raise and collect funds for aiding and maintaining free primary education schools now being conducted at Surat by the Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal of Surat, and a committee was appointed to collect such funds in Bombay. The total number of such schools now being conducted at Surat is 53, out of which 22 are Gujarati schools for boys, 13 Gujarati schools for girls, 3 Gujarati mixed schools for boys and girls 10 Urdu mixed schools, 3 Urdu girls' schools and 2 schools for children of the untouchable class. The number of teachers employed is 284 including several volunteer male and female teachers of respectable families. The schools are housed in 30 rented premises and 22 rent-free—premises given by patriotic citizens. The average rent of the premises is Rs. 25 per month for each school. The approximate running expense of these schools is Rs. 8000/- per month. The response hitherto given by the public of Bombay to the appeal for funds is far from satisfactory though not disappointing. Even half of one month's expenses of the schools are not yet collected. As Mr. Patel said at the public meeting, the Surat citizens must be sincere in this matter and support the resolution passed at the public meeting by handsome subscriptions. The situation at Surat in respect of these schools calls for immediate and adequate response. Unless sufficient means are provided for maintaining these schools within the next few days the Kelavni Mandal may have to close some of these schools to the unspeakable humiliation of the Surat public. To ward off such a disaster and humiliation the cultured and liberal minded public of Bombay must respond liberally to this appeal and pay as much as they can to the fund without delay and without waiting. Arrangements are being made to have the contributions to this fund treated as contributions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Young citizens of Surat are requested to come forward and volunteer their services for collection of funds. Two small bags collected Rs. 68 at the public meeting of the women of Bombay on the 23rd March. The revered leaders apprecited the zeal of the boys and put silver coins in their box. The young citizens must display such zeal in their task.

(1) The Bank of India Ltd. to the credit of the Surat Rashtriya Shala Fund (by crossed cheques) (2) The "Bombay Samachar" Office. (3) The Surti Hindu Hotel Grant Road. (4) The Surti Hindi Hotel, Bhuleshwar (5) The Standard Watch Company. Peerbhoy Mansion, Sandhurst Road. (6) The Gujarat Swadeshi Stores, near Prathana Mandir, Girgaum, (8) Devchand Mulji Choksi, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, Zaveri Bazar.

TRIBUTE TO A CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY.

75TH BIRTHDAY OF DR. R. A. HUME.

A meeting of Indian Christians, Missionaries and other citizens was held last Saturday in the Wilson College Hall to congratulate Dr. R. A. Hume on the attainment of his 75th Birthday. Dr. Hume has grown old in the service of India. He has worked for 47 years as a Missionary of the American Marathi Mission at Ahmednagar, and his character and achievements have won for him wide esteem and love.

In the unavoidable absence of Sir Stanley Reed, Dr. Macnicol took the chair. Mr. T. Buell read out some letters and messages of congratulations received from several well-wishers, among whom were H. E. Lord Willingdon, Sir Narayan Chandravarkar, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Mr. J. P. Cotelingam M.L.A., Dr. S. K. Datta, Mr. K. Devadar and others.

MR. K. NATARAJAN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer," was the first to pay his tribute to the veteran Missionary. He said it on behalf of those who were not members of the Indian Church and perhaps will never be, but who revered the teachings of Christ and turned to them for inspiration and guidance in the complex problems of Life. At a time when perhaps for the first time in history, an attempt was being made in India to practice the teachings of Christ literally, it was only to be expected that the best mind of India would pay high reverence to all true messengers of the great Christ. Then followed several speeches by Rev. Dr. Parker, Mr. B. N. Athavle and Rev. Dr. Macnicol, representing the different churches in Bombay and expressing their appreciation of the many good qualities of Dr. Hume.

Mr .T. Buell then moved a resolution conveying the congratulations of the meeting to Dr. Hume and placing on record his invaluable services to India and the Christian Missions. Rev. D. A. Yardi, in seconding the resolution, said that Dr. Hume possessed an Indian Heart in spite of his American parentage and that if only all the Missionaries were like him, truly Indian in heart and sympathy and not mere birds of passage, the question of the Indianisation of services would never have arisen. The resolution was passed, all those present standing.

Dr. Hume replying, said that he praised God for all the kindly words said about him that evening. The marks of appreciation shown to him by people of all classes and communities were a source of great satisfaction and pride to him.

The meeting showed that Indians, Christian and Non-Christian alike, were ready, even in these days of crucial racial questions, to appreciate all services to their country, whomsoever they came from. A truly Indian heart and real sympathy will always evoke the gratitude of the Indians.

RT. HON. SHASTRI AND MAHATMA GANDHI.

"The Hindu" writes as follows in its issue of the 21st instant:—

Mr. Sastri of course is not a Barabbas but there is certainly a strangeirony in the coincidence that, while Mr. Gandhi was being sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, about the same time a grateful Assembly was demonstrating its love for economy by unanimously voting the needful for a six months' joy-trip for Mr. Sastri. We hope these gentlemen who have been so dazzled by the effulgence of Mr. Sastri's imperial, nay international greatness, have quite realised that Mr. Sastri, Servant of India and politician, is one man and the Right Honourable Mr. Sastri, imperial stateman and arbiter of the world's destinies, is entirely another. The former used once to pay lip-service to popular causes and had even to mumble, albeit with the restraint of the long-visioned, the popular shibboleths. The latter talks as one weighted down by cares of state and one conscious of how listening statesmen hang upon his lips. In an analysis of the Indian situation contributed to the "Manchester Guardian" he has unburthened himself of the following sentiments which proclaim their character and the mentality of their author to the world at large—except of course to the super-patriots of the Legislative Assembly and that party of inchoate opinions and puerile achievements known as Liberals:—"So far the anti-British movement in India, has with a few prominent exceptions gravitated towards the unthinking masses. It is well known that the Mahatma no longer relies on the support of the educated classes for his propaganda." As an expert in the choice of words Mr. Sastri knows full well the effect of the use of the lying word "anti-British" upon a British audience but that is not the limit of his capacity for misrepresentation. He continues: "With regard to Mr. Gandhi's latest move, it was always to be expected that a man of his determination would not turn back except under iron necessity. He is in spite of his eminent practical acumen, an idealist in his aims. To him the world of unponderable morai ideas is the only real world. Proceedings on the material plane are not of much account except as they subserve the higher ends of spiritual advance as he conceives it. Property being in his opinion an encumbrance on the soul, the destruction of materia is a blessing rather than a calamity. Loss of freedom is but the loss of freedom to be a slave. The inside of a jail is the only honourable place for a self-respecting citizen. The loss of a few thousand lives —what is it in view of the education it brings in the practice of non-violence?" One would have to travel very far afield in the literature of the ridiculous to come across a more perfect specimen of arrant nousense, with its grotesque suggestions and pseudo-philosophical deductions. What we would draw attention to is the patent malice of the last sentence the full absurdity of which can be realised when it is paraphrased as meaning that Mr. Gandhi is prepared to march through bloodshed to non-violence—a conclusion possible only to men whose desire to pose as oracles outruns their capacity for clear thinking. Later on Mr. Sastri says: "I have not much hope that Mr. Gandhi will be persuaded to drop the movement by negotiations for a compromise until he sees his following drop off and dwindle to nothing." It is a strange tribute to pay to a man who according to Mr. Sastri himself has his head in the clouds to suggest that his will to compromise depends not on the question of abstract right or wrong but on the magnitude of his following. Mr. Sastri has, however, too long breathed the air of political chicanery himself to be able to realise that Mr. Gandhi may live in a more elevated plane. Having thus conclusively demonstrated his mental powers Mr. Sastri proceeds in that inimitable way of his to give advice. "Statesmanship" he says "under the guidance of public opinion would shrink from creating memories which rankle for a whole generation and select only a few prominent ring-leaders for punishment." "Statesmanship," "guidance of public opinion," how strongly reminiscent of the old Sastri these! And "ring-leaders for punishment"—how rankly redolent of the new! And who are the ring-leaders?' Men of the stamp of Moti-Lal Nehru, C. R. Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Yakub Hussain, the Ali Brothers, and to crown all, Mr. Gandhi himself. And let us remember that this worthy son of India was talking to the British public at a time when that public was excited, alarmed and resentful over the failure of the Prince's visit and that he chose that moment to fill it up with misrepresentations calculated to inflame its passions still further, Mr. Sastri was not of those who shouted: "Crucify him:" he was only one of those who did not see how the crucifixion could be avoided. How shall such service find adequate reward? We leave it to the members of the Assembly, in the intervals of devising new ways of applying the axe, to answer. In strong contrast to the effusions of this pretentious politician, stand the remarks of an Anglo-Indian published in the same journal and extracted elsewhere. As he says: "We must either use force or try to strike a bargain as between equals. India's prosperity is one of the mainstays of our commerce, but will that prosperity or our commerce be secured by an attempt to impose our will by force in India. An attempt to govern India by force is as likely to produce anarchy as the quarrels of creeds and castes and races in a Swaraj India." The writer has the temerity to differ from Mr. Sastri on the question of Mr. Gandhi: "Again it is argued that Mr. Gandhi is an impossible man to deal with. No doubt he is not an easy man to deal with but General Smuts dealt with him once, and unfortunately we cannot choose our opponent. He is the man put forward by India, and we must find a way to deal with him." Thanks to the valuable help rendered by men of Mr. Sastri's kidney Government have amplified his "few ring-leaders" theory of action and have dealt with Mr. Gandhi and others in the approved style, though we venture to think that it has not thereby said the last word on the subject. We draw attention in particular to the last paragraph with its unique tribute to Mr. Gandhi that "Who can doubt that Mr. Gandhi one day, dead or alive, will find a prominent place among the idols in the British Pantheon" and contrast it with Mr. Sastri's insinuations and suggestions which would put Mr. Gandhi half-way between a fool and a knave. Fouling one's own nest may not be good patriotism but it is occasionally very good business.—"The Hindu."

THE TURKISH SETTLEMENT.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S VIEW.

Sir Valentine Chirol writes to the "Times":—

I have never suggested, as Sir Hugh Barnes seems to think, that "the views of the 60 million Indian Mahomedans may be set aside as the views of a small and negligible minority in the Empire." But I have protested against the claim set up by them that the Imperial Government, if it wants to retain their loyalty, must settle peace terms with Turkey in accordance with their religious conceptions of the Ottoman Sultan's rights as Caliph.

Sir Hugh Barnes and his friends seem to me to forget that the pro-Turkish movement in India is essentially a religious movement. I do not know whether they read the Indian newspapers which support that movement. I have before me a recent issue of "The Bombay Chronicle"—perhaps the ablest, and certainly a very vehement exponent of Indian Mahomedan views. "The Caliphate issue," it declares, "is religious, and every Muslim worthy of the name is well informed at least in respect of his religion." What the means may be gathered from another article in the same paper extolling "the Asiatic ideal of theocracy—the Islamic ideal"—as the only one that "conduces to the progress of mankind as a whole. That is Asia's greatest contribution to world-thought, and it is time that Europe should consider it respectfully."

Does Sir Hugh Barnes think that such views could be reconciled with a mere modification of the Treaty of Sevres eliminating Greece from Asia Minor? What about Thrace and the Straits and the restoration of the Sultan-Caliph's authority over the whole of Arabia, on all of which points the Caliphate agitators are equally insistent? Nor can I, for one, forget that the Caliphate agitation is not only directed to-day against all the fundamentals of British rule in India, but that it is merely a new manifestation of the same hostility to British rule which the Mahomedan wing of the Indian Extremist party preached long before there was any question of our Turkish peace terms. The Caliphate movement to-day is, in fact, bound up with the whole Non-Cooperation movement, of which Mahatma Gandhi is the prophet, and it is just as much committed as Mahatma Gandhi himself to immediate "Swaraj," in the sense of complete independence for India, and just as bitter in its denunciations of "the Punjab wrongs," which have nothing to do with Turkey.

I hope and believe that there are still a considerable number of Indian Mahomedans whose sympathy with their Turkish coreligionists does not carry them to quite such lengths, but they have done nothing so far to help us to discriminate between their views and those of the Caliphate stalwarts. Was it not, indeed, Mahomed Ali, the leader of these stalwarts, convicted since then on the most serious charges of incitement to sedition, who headed the first Indian Mahomedan deputation to this country as the spokesman of Mahomedan India in favour of Turkey? If the Aga Khan, instead of urging his co-religionists—just as Mahatma Gandhi for that matter, does—to abstain from violence, were to convene at Bombay or elsewhere a conference of responsible Indian Mahomedans, and, after conferring with them, were to submit to the Government of India or to the Imperial Government a definite statement of the terms on which, in their opinion, a settlement with Turkey should be made, and were able to give an assurance that such terms would satisfy the bulk of Indian Mahomedan opinion, we might then have something practical and substantial to go upon—something, at least, that would carry weight even with those who, like myself, do not consider that Indian Mahomedan opinion should be the dominant factor in a settlement with Turkey.

GOVERNMENT'S BURDEN.

NEW STYLE.

The "Hindu" writes:—

To threaten repression over more, at every time and place that needs a speech, has almost passed into the technique of gubernatorial oratory. There is nothing more than a common place, therefore, in that Sir George Lloyd made the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce an occasion for the too familiar war cry of law and order. But he has done it in a fashion that is anything but monotonous or dull. He would not, like his prosaic confreres, limit the range of repression to anarchy or disorder, but he would carry it further so as to gather in even those whose crime is no greater than "to seek to substitute medievalism for modern learning and experience." Sir George Lloyd has no quarter for such a man and would round him up sharp "whoever he may be, of whatever repute, of whatever popularity, at whatever time.' The Government's burden then is not merely vindication of law and order but the defending of civilisation itself! It is certainly an injustice to the Government to suppose that anarchy is its only hallucination.

MILL INDUSTRY.

"CONTINUED PROSPERITY."

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.

MILL OWNERS' ASSN. MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday (Monday) afternoon, at Graham's Buildings, Mr. J. A. Kay, Chairman of the Association, presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. J. A. Kay, in moving the adoption of the annual report, after referring to the "triumphant conclusion" of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit, said:—

"It is very gratifying to report a year of considerable progress from all points of view, and in a year crowded with events, the most outstanding feature has been the amount of suggested or improved legislation put forward as a result of Government ratifying the conventions and recommendations of the general conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, convened at Washington in October, 1919. I shall touch on some of these problems in a few minutes, but in the main we have been able to agree and have I hope been able to help Government by the views we have furnished them with from time to time. From a manufacturing point of view the period has been one of continued prosperity, both spinning and weaving having been fully engaged, though bleaching and dyeing, following the popular clamour for plain goods consequent upon "Swadeshi" and other political cries, has had but a poor trading time. I estimate the profits of the Bombay Cotton Mills to be about 30 per cent. to 35 per cent., less than they were for the previous year when margins reached their "zenith." On these results I think we can congratulate ourselves, especially as the Textile Industry in almost every other country in the world has been passing through a period of acute depression. We are, of course, sure to have our cycles of bad times, but I am fully confident that we are now in a position to amply cope with them and though indications are at the moment not wanting that margins of profit may not be so large as before, I consider that the Industry will more than hold its own for years to come and still show a reasonable return to those who have faith to invest and work in it. Little or no expansion of factories has however taken place, due to the continued high cost of machinery and the difficulty of housing labour and as you will see from our report only some 60,000 spindles and 2,000 looms have been added in Bombay Island. Our average hands employed daily total some 1,47,000 and when we consider their dependents one must realize how much the progress and prosperity of Bombay is bound up with the success of the Textile Industry."

LABOUR AND CONDITIONS OF WORK.

Referring to Labour and conditions of work he said:—"With the exception of small isolated strikes, labour has been contented and worked well during the year. I see no factor why it should have been otherwise for we have been able to maintain the 100 per cent. on pre-war rates of wages, whilst according to the figures furnished by the Labour Office, the cost of living has been considerably under the high water mark reached in October, 1920, on which basis an adjustment was made. Much is being done to improve conditions in our factories, and I am pleased to see that so many of our members are now taking an active interest in the conditions and surroundings in which our workpeople live. Most of our troubles economically and industrially can I think to a great degree be put down to illiteracy and the migratory habits of our workpeople, and education would help to solve our problem, but though much has been said about compulsory primary education, I am afraid Government are a long way off even making a commencement in this direction, so the social conditions of our employees must be improved by welfare work. Much has already been done, but I appeal to our members to do more. I know at times results are disappointing, but if we can raise up their standard by giving them brighter surroundings and attractions to keep them out of the liquor and bucket shops, we shall have achieved something, for better environment must as time goes on tell its own tale, and I should suggest to those who are not already doing so that a certain amount be put aside out of profits each year for this purpose."

TRADE UNIONS AND LABOUR DISPUTES.

With regard to Trade Unions and Labour Disputes, he said:—"Of the many difficult problems constantly before us none is more complicated than those which affect the relations between Capital and Labour, especially so as, though there have been indications of the formation of Labour Unions, we are not yet convinced that speaking generally the desire for amalgamation comes from the men themselves. We are not averse to disinterested outsiders helping their development provided, of course, that they carry out the wishes and desires of the workers themselves. We have to realize that Labour Unions must arrive, as time goes on, and as long as they properly function, in accordance with the principles of justice and liberty, we have no objection to them. We want to help in avoiding the difficulties experienced in other countries and to profit by their mistakes, and it was on these lines that we replied to Government on the question of registration of Trade Unions in this country."

TRADE AND POLITICS.

Referring to Trade and Politics, he said:—"I wish to sound a warning note regarding trade and politics. Businessmen generally dislike—and with reason—Government interference with affairs which affect their industries, but owing to ever-changing conditions it is more than necessary that the business mind must keep itself wide open to both domestic and foreign politics. Conferences are arranged and held and important decisions arrived at and in many cases for political reasons arrangements are made, very often without consultations having taken place with those concerned which affects materially the industrial and economic life of the country and I consider that in all cases where such commitments have to be made, it is the duty of all delegates and representatives to consult the trade or the private interests concerned *before* and not *after* arriving at binding arrangements.

LANCASHIRE AND IMPORT DUTIES.

It is with some regret that I have to refer to the vehement attacks made on us by Lancashire when the Import Duties were raised a year ago from 7½ per cent. to 11 per cent. The increase made purely for the purpose of revenue was most unfairly turned round into being "a tax for the benefit of the Bombay Millowners." This and other absurd arguments of course indicated how little Lancashire realize—although they have been a party to them—the changes which have been and are taking place in this country as a result of the Reforms, and the time has come when they have to understand clearly that they cannot have a "ring fence" round the Indian market for their productions. I submit the grievance is on our side for we are still inflicted with the Excise Duty imposed years ago at the bidding of Lancashire and I know no country in the world where an excise is levied as a counteracting duty to satisfy rival manufacturers in another country. I think Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary of State for India, is to be congratulated on the admirable way he dealt with the deputations which he received in regard to this matter.

It was more than surprising to find that despite the ill-feeling which this tax has created for years, Government had the courage in the recent Budget to bring in proposals for a further increase of this tax and it is somewhat gratifying to find that the suggestion met with the fate it so richly deserved. In speaking on this question a few days ago the Finance Member said: "We intend to have fiscal liberty for India and to assert our rights to it." I hope this message will reach our Lancashire friends."

In conclusion, the Chairman thanked the Committee and other workers of the Association who had helped in bringing the work of it to the close of another interesting year.

MR. SAKLATWALLA.

Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, in seconding the resolution, said "Dye Stuffs play a very important part in our industry and we must closely watch the movements of the Dye Manufacturers of the world. Although German Dyes are now being made freely and at very low rates, still owing to restrictions of one kind or another on direct imports, we are not able to take full advantage of the cheap dyes and are made to depend for our requirements on English Manufacturers. This unnecessarily adds to our burden. I think you will all agree with me that we should be left free to purchase in the best markets where we can obtain suitable supplies. We should therefore oppose all attempts to place any artificial restrictions in our way of obtaining German or other Dyes, and specially those Dyes which English Manufacturers are not even able to produce.

Another matter touching our interests is the appointment of a representative to the Port Trust Board. The Board of Trustees have written to the Government of Bombay recommending changes in their constitution and doing away with sectional representations. Your Committee have addressed the Government of Bombay in the matter that by virtue of our vast interests in the city and the magnitude of our trade we were entitled to separate representation. I am sure, Gentlemen, you will endorse this view and we hope Government before deciding will give us full details of the changes proposed to enable us to make further representation if necessary. I think it is quite essential that an Association like ours should have continued representation on the Port Trust Board.

MR. C. N. WADIA.

In supporting the resolution Mr. C. N. Wadia said, "In supporting the adoption of the Report I should like to bring to your notice one or two facts about the unsatisfactory and wholly illogical coal position in Bombay. At present Bengal Coal, 2nd class good quality costs us C. I. F. Rs. 25-8 via Calcutta. If the same coal is railed it costs us ex-station now Rs. 27 and as there will be a 25 per cent rise in Railway freight from 1st April after that it will cost us over Rs. 31. Now these are absurd and unnatural figures to my mind if you take into consideration the following facts:—

(1) Such coal before the war used to cost us between Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 per ton; (2) The quality of the coal was better before the war than it is now; (3) The steamer Coy's charge is Rs. 10 to 11 per ton for freight whereas before the war such freight was only 4 to 5 rupees. Whilst the freight of Cardiff is only 21 or 22 shillings which is about the same as the freight before the war; (4) In consequence of this absurd price Bombay is now mainly supplied with either Natal or Cardiff coal.

"This necessitates vast sums of money being sent out of the country and helps to lower the exchange and therefore affects not only the coal trade but every other business in India and the cost of every article that is imported. Surely here is room for enquiry and action.

"India as a coal-producing country ought to supply every ton of coal required and used in this country instead of having to go to far-off England and still further off to Natal. I am told that this awkward position is due to the Railway not supplying sufficient wagons. Although this may be partly true I feel there must be something radically wrong at the Coal-fields in handling and gleaning coal from the mines. We all talk of the future industries of India. Let me say that no country can possibly acquire industries without their getting cheap coal laid down at the doors of these industrial works. The matter is over ripe for enquiry and stern action and I hope the new Committee will keep coal in the forefront of their activities.

"I congratulate the new Committee on possessing as Chairman Mr. Key. I have been actively associated with him during the past in the administration of this important Association and I have every reason to know that our Association possesses a sound and active gentleman at its head for the coming year to cope with our ever increasing and diversified work."

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit further supported the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, next, moved the following resolution:—

"That the following donations be paid out of the Funds of the Association:—

Rs. 2,500 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; Rs. 1,000 to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics; Rs. 1,000 to the Police Comforts Fund; Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Association; Rs. 350 to the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association; Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association; Rs. 250 to the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses; Rs. 250 to the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Mohamedbhoy Currimbhoy seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, next, moved the following resolution..

"That Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji be re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1922 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him."

Mr. H. H. Sawyer seconded the resolution which was carried.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, in proposing a vote of thanks, eulogised the services rendered by Mr. J. A. Key, the chairman, who in view of his assiduous and zealous work, had the honour of being re-elected.

DEATH OF A JAIN PHILANTHROPIST.

A correspondent writes:—

It is with great sorrow that Jain community has heard the sad news of the death of Seth Khetsey Khiasy, J.P., at Limdi, on the 26th instant. He was the head of Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain community, well-known philanthropist of Jain Swatembar community and a famous cotton merchant. He leaves behind him a widow and a grandson. May his soul rest in peace!

BOMBAY COTTON MERCHANTS' APPRECIATION.

The Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' Association writes:—

The members of this Association heard with profound grief of the sad death of Sheth Khetsey Khiasy of Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and Co., at Limdi, on Sunday night.

The deceased was a leading cotton merchant and an ex-Vice-Chairman of this Association. A meeting of the members held this evening, has resolved that the cotton market at Colaba be declared to be closed for the rest of the evening to-day and for the whole day to-morrow, the 28th instant, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased worthy.

DELHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

SUCCESS OF CONGRESSMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 27..

The elections to the Delhi Municipality are now over. These were fought on "cooperation" versus "non-cooperation" issue. All the seats were contested and never before such interest had been evinced in the Municipal elections. The Congress Committee had nominated its members for all the wards. As a result of the elections no less than nineteen Congress candidates out of the total elected seats of twenty-four have got in. Thus even with six nominations of Government the bare majority on the Municipality would be that of the non-cooperators.

DESPERATE GANG OF DACOITS

4 TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Recently several dangerous gangs of dacoits were pluckily rounded up in the Thana District and elsewhere. The most dangerous and heartless of such gangs was the Raj Koli gang. The Raj Kolis belong to a caste of cultivators who are addicted to committing robberies and dacoities. This gang originally consisted of eighteen members, who were under the leadership of Mahadoo Gowria. They went about armed with guns and swords and carried on their depredations roundabout. Their booty generally consisted of cash, wearing apparel and jewellery.

Of such a desperate character were these people that they would pounce upon their victims in broad daylight and demand money or jewellery from them. If refused, they would fire a gun in the air to show that it was no mere child's toy, but a death-dealing instrument. Usually when their victims refused to yield to their demands, they cut off their noses and ears.

At Dhargao they accosted a Bania from whom they demanded Rs. 1,000. As he refused to yield, his nose and one ear were slashed off. In the Muka Peta, one Budia Malak had his nose and ears cut off as he was suspected of being a police spy.

Such frightful deeds attracted the attention of the police and to escape their vigilance the dacoits divided themselves in small batches of four and all by previous notice used to meet together for the carrying out of some big predatory raid.

ENCOUNTERS WITH POLICE.

After two years of successful looting campaign, the gang first met with a serious reverse on the 13th April last year, when a batch of four men was swooped down upon by the Dharwar State Police. In the encounter one dacoit was killed, while a policeman was severely wounded.

Four days later, another batch of four men was trapped by the Mokada Police. On this occasion, Talabda, the leader of the party, was killed.

Again, three days after this the Mokada Police captured another gang. Two dacoits were killed.

Altogether four dacoits lost their lives, and four are still at large.

The police succeeded in seizing 10 guns and 13 swords and recovering property worth about Rs. 5,000.

Ten of the dacoits, including a woman, were put up for trial before Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, Thana.

Four of the accused were sentenced to transportation for life, eight to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from 3 to 7 years and one was discharged.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

LUSITANIAN "A" (5) BEAT Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL (1)

LAWRIE FERNANDES' FINE FERFORMANCE

Enthusiastic crowds witnessed the match between the above two teams yesterday, in the second round of the Tournament proper, when a fairly fast, though not quite a close encounter, resulted in a win for the Lusitanians by a large margin of four goals, the actual score being five goals to one. From the run of the play both teams gave a good display of hockey and it was really unfortunate that the losing team could not respond with more than a solitary goal, they having proved themselves a tough proposition—at least in the first half—though they could not have really expected to win. The Lusitanian quintette, already a strong team, had further made an improvement on their forward line by the addition of a new centre-forward Lawri Fernandes, who more than justified his inclusion yesterday. His dodging and passing was excellent and he had to his credit no less than four out of the five goals lagged by his side, the remaining one being scored by Pais. The first half was very evenly contested, the parties having one goal all at temporary cessation of play, but the second moiety was decidedly one sided, the Y. M. C. A. forwards being forced back almost to their goal mouth for the major part aid they could scarcely make a sembance of retaliation. In the later stages the game showed signs of becoming a little rough, especially when the Lusitanians began to score one goal after another, but no glaring instances occurred to mar an otherwise scientific game. As regards the Lusitanian team their forwards are a degree too quick for their backs; but their half-backs are really good, Pat Mendis being a tower of strength behind and Albert Fernandes showing very plucky tactics of defence.

THE GAME

The Lusitanians asserted their superiority right from the bully-off they broke away with a rush against the Y. M. C. A. goal Pais making a clean run with the ball. The opposing right-back intercepted his career in the nick of time just on the outskirts of the striking circle, but was penalised for "carry;" from the ensuring free the Lusitanians forced two seemingly promising corners but nothing came of them, till the Y. M. C. A. beat back the attack, though for a brief space of time. It was not before ten minutes from the start, however, that they could well relieve the pressure on their defence, Parkill letting out the ball and Roger taking it up to the other end. The Spasmodic counter-attack was beaten back and even play ruled for some time, till the Y. M. C. A. seriously threatened the Lusitanian citadel for the first time after 20 minutes from the start. Niblett, their active centreforward, was prominent for finely dribbling the ball through the Lusitanian defence, but Roger was detected lying offside just at the last moment and a very promising and exciting performance went unproductive.

It was now the Lusitanians' turn and Lawrie began the scoring of the day by rounding up a fine passing movement in the right-wing off a pretty pass from Johnnie. It was a fine goal, the combination being excellent and the defence was completely taken by surprise.

Lusitanians 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. nil.

This initial set back roused the Y. M. C. A to action and once again they pressed the Lusitanians back to their danger zone, this time never relaxing in their efforts nor allowing the opposing defence a moment's rest till they had notched their equaliser and retired with honours equal Nibblett, the Y. M. C. A. centre-forward was again prominent for finely piercing the Lusitanian defence single handed and then passing on to Roger who receiving sent in a stinging shot which would surely have found the net but the custodian effected a marvellous save. The Y. M. C. A., however, were not to be denied and in the next attempt which soon followed, Nibbett scooped the ball above the heads of the backs and the left inner easily sent home a shorter. (1—1) Till the whistle went for half-time even play ruled and on change of sides the teams began afresh on level terms.

On crossing over, the Lusitanians showed a better form and they had decidedly the best of the game throughout. They almost monopolised the game having scored all the four goals in quick succession. They soon got ahead through Lawrie shooting in the second goal after knocking at it more than once fruitlessly. The third goal for the Lusitanians even followed almost immediately after the bully-off; Cyriaco who had many open chances to score before this but had failed again got an excellent chance to score but he once more made a mess of it, but Lawrie was lying handy and just directed the ball across the goal line (3—1).

Five minutes' even play followed, till the Lusitanians increased their lead, this time through Pais. The Y. M. C. A. were more or less on the defensive and could scarcely do anything like scoring against a back line which baffled their fingers time and again. The fifth and last goal came just before time the Lawrie-Cyriaco-Gomes combination making a clean scoop and Lawrie bagging his fourth goal. Nothing sensational occurred till the call of time when the result stood as follows:—

LUSITANIANS "A" 5 GOALS
Y. M. C. A. (CENTRAL) 1 GOAL.

The teams were:—

Lusitanian "A":—Goal: Mascarenhas; Backs: R. DeSouza, S. Fernandes; Half-backs: Louis Paul, Pat, Mendis. Albert Fernandes; Forwards: Johnnie, Pais, Lawrie Fernandes, Cyriaco, Gomes.

Y. M. C. A (Central):—Goal: Finn; Gan; Backs, Moulton, Gannon; Half-backs: Gale, V. Kelley, C. Kelly, Forwards: Lindsay, Parkhill, Nibbiett, Roger and Beale.

Referees: Messrs. Kapadia and James.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. Customs vs. Ajmere.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a well-known fact that the Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations as given in Volume V of the famous Calcutta University Commission Report, issued a "Press Note" in May last, recommending an option between English and a vernacular as medium of instruction and examination, leaving it to the Joint Board to solve the difficulties that may arise. Twice has the question come on the agenda paper of the Senate, and each time the debate had to be postponed. Again the subject is on the programme of the Senate and once again it is the last item there.

Why is it put last, I wonder. Perhaps other work takes less time and needs no discussion. At all events, a good debate is expected when the subject does crop up, and if passed, the motion of Principal Kanitkar will have far-reaching effects on the system of teaching and examining Matric students, increase the number of examiners and the expenses of the Varsity just at a time when she wants to be thrifty.

And yet, with due deference to the wisdom of the Senate, one feels that the problem is too important to be put on the shelf any longer, and that the sooner it is thrashed out in the Press and then in the Senate, the better. That the existing system does not satisfy the public now, is a patent fact. True it is that great results have been obtained in the past by the old system, that most, if not all, of our great men and even we, humbler folks, have become what we are through the education we got—an education which enabled us to rub shoulders on an equal footing with some of the best students and teachers of great countries like England and America. The old system has done its work, and has incidentally become a great bond of sympathy and unity between the educated Indians who have made English their Lingua Franca. And yet there is something wrong somewhere, especially with the education of the masses and of those who want to leave school at an age varying from 14 to 18.

What is wrong? The medium of teaching and examining in England and America is English, in France it is French, and so on. In few countries of the world shall we find people despising their own mother-tongue, however poor it may be in literature or science, and making an entirely foreign language their medium. All the joy of studying a subject like History, Persian or Geometry is taken away when the child has to "fag" at a foreign language before he or she can study the subject. It needs no psychologists and psycho-analysts to find out that to think and dream in Gujarati or Urdu and learn or teach every subject in English, is psychologically unsound. People quick at languages do not—cannot—realise the difficulties of some boys and girls who are clever at Mathematics, Sanskrit or History, but cannot, for the life of them, talk or write King's English. Only sympathetic teachers teaching in an un-Anglicised place, can understand the absurdity of this heart-breaking task of teaching Sanskrit to a clever Hindu child or Persian to an intelligent Moslem student, through English. How easily could the former be taught Sanskrit through Gujarati or Marathi, as is done by Pathshalas or colleges affiliated to that splendid institution, the Indian Women's University, or the latter through Hindustani!

But if the University were to accept all the vernaculars of the Presidency, what a babel of tongues, what a number of examiners would it require! If Hindi were already our Lingua Franca, things would be different. But, to have in a subject like History or Geometry or Sanskrit some examiners knowing English, some to examine the same paper solved in Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu, Kanarese, Portuguese, Sindhi, etc., would mean an army of examiners, and sheer waste of money. It would defeat its own object. The public clamours for this reform through ideas of nationalism. To have too many vernaculars is a hindrance in the way of making Indians a homogeneous people, so far as the language is concerned, and accentuates their heterogeneity.

In order to solve these difficulties, and to reduce the shock of the change to all parties concerned to its minimum, may I suggest in the form of an amendment in the Senate, that—

(1) The new step should be a reform and not a revolution.

(2) An option should always be given to solve any paper in English except that of the vernacular.

(3) If people are sincere about having a unity of language in the near future, they must sink self and spread a knowledge of Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu.

(4) Although I owe an apology to some of my countrymen, I hope they will be sporting enough to pardon me when I say that the claims of English, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu, are more urgent than those of Portuguese, Sindhi and Kanarese.

(5) That other reforms could easily be added to hammer this first reform into shape and redress grievances—real, imaginary or sentimental.

(6) European languages come so near English that the Senate should recommend the use of English as the medium for those European, Eurasian, Portuguese and other students, who study Latin or Greek or French or German, although if they could possibly be taught by the direct method, as by Dr. Rowse at Perse School, Cambridge, all the better and easier for creating the right atmosphere.

(7) The country must make the most of all the material and abilities available, and a good teacher should certainly be allowed to use his discretion and if his English is far better than his vernacular, he should be left free, in higher classes, to teach more in English than in the vernacular.

(8) Above all, we must remember that bilingualism has been established for such a long time in India, that we must not run after linguistic purism hunting after jaw-breaking derivatives from Sanskrit or Arabic. Hence the Senate must recommend the use of a unified system of technical words and phrases based on such an excellent, up-to-date, go-ahead language like English, which can lay the treasures of up-to-date Western Art and Science at the feet of our sons or daughters, brothers or sisters.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. DARUWALLA.

A MISTAKE OF IDENTITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 27..

The following is the correction in the report of the Assembly proceedings on Saturday:—

In the course of the discussion on Mr. Montagu's resignations it was stated that Mr. Renouf, a Punjab Civilian, had remarked that the Civil Service was anxious to make the Reforms a success. The speech put in the name of Mr. Renouf was not made by him but by Mr. Way, a U. P. Civilian. The mistake was one of identity.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Senate, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.

Bombay S. P. C. A. Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 31.

The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. and Ord. Genl. Meetings, 59, Forbes Street, 12 noon and 12-15 p.m. respectively.
The J. N. Petit Institute, Annual Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.
Arrival of English Mails at 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Dana—Meherbai (Perinbanoo) Ardeshir Dana, wife of Ardeshir Curseji Dana, daughter of late Mr. Dinshah N. Karanjia and sister of Nadir and Jehangir, age 22 Funeral to-day 8 a.m. (S. T.) at Wellington Street, Dhobi Talao.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 16th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday next.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Arcadian band will play this evening at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, at 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the Hight Court on Tuesday morning the 28th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

CONCERT IN AID OF MALABAR.

A Charity Concert organised by Mrs. Bapsy Sabavalla in aid of Women and Children of Malabar comes off at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the well-known Indian Artistes Gohujan and Master Manher Burve will present a programme of Indian music vocal and instrumental. Tickets can be had at the Excelsior Theatre between 2 and 6 p.m. (S. T.) daily and those for Sofas and Boxes from Mrs. Sabavalla Telephone No. 4407.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following among other resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Committee:—(1) That this Committee records its vote in favour of Mr. K. P. Khadilkar as President of the coming Maharastra Provincial Conference to be held at Pen, out of the three nominations sent to this committee. (2) This Committee, while fully supporting the constructive programmee laid down in the Bardoli and Delhi resolution calls upon all the Congress-workers, under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, to concentrate until further instructions on the following items:, viz.:—(a) Greater production and spread of handspun and handwoven khadi; (b) Re-registration of old and enlistment of new members on the Congress roll; (c) Collection of Tilak-Swaraj-Fund in accordance with the resolution of the Bardoli Working Committee as endorsed by the Delhi All-India Congress Committee; (d) Carrying on the anti-drink propaganda by persuance methods such as house-to-house visits preachings, etc.; (3) This Committee calls upon all the Village Congress Committees to observe the National Week in accordance with the resolution of the Working Committee.

TODAY'S MEETINGS.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Parsi Central Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, Hornby Road to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m.

"PRESENT SITUATION RE ISLAM AND TURKEY."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Madwadi Vidayala Hall to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall will speak on "The Present Situation re Islam and Turkey" and Mr. S. K. Bomanji will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when "Death Psychology of Historical Personages," by Mr. Arthur MacDonal, of Washington will be read.

Members and friends requested to attend.

MR. B' MANJI & MR SASTRI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The attack on Mr. Sastri by Mr. Bomanji was unbecoming of the man who made it. I do not hold a brief for Mr. Sastri for he can well defend himself if he cares to take Mr. Bomanji seriously. Is Mr. Bomanji bringing the goal of Swaraj nearer by such attack or is he so disappointed with the innocent Congress programme of social work which is neither spicy nor pungent that he should abuse and vilify people who differ from him? Does he not know that every responsible Indian in this country now tries his level best to bring about harmony between all parties and sections in order to present a united front to Government? Leaving aside that, even if the statements made by Mr. Bomanji be true, which I very much doubt, is it not a fact that he himself spends the major part of the year in London, Paris and Berlin? Mr. Bomanji states that he has been advised by his doctor to go to Europe for reasons of health. Are there no sanitaria in India fit for the Parsee leader's residence that he should be compelled to go to places six thousand miles away? While allowing himself the benefit of high society in Paris and Berlin, Mr. Bomanji envies Mr. Sastri his Daimler motor car, if he has one! Mr. Bomanji should know that the honour of one Indian is the honour of every Indian. Such a speech as was made on Saturday sig[illegible] the country [illegible] if conve[illegible] his h[illegible] "O[illegible] y[illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 28, 1922.

SACRIFICE.

The immediate task to which Mahatma Gandhi devoted himself before his arrest was to overtake the spirit of violence which, he feared, was rising in some parts of the country. The Chauri Chaura outrage was the index-finger pointing to this danger which was calculated to do incalculable harm to the triple National cause of Swaraj, the Khilafat and the Punjab and almost to neutralise the good and great work done during the last eighteen months. In the articles that he published in "Young India" and in the letters that he wrote to his co-workers, he emphasised that the immediate and most important task which non-co-operators had to perform was to exorcise the spirit of violence, wherever it lurked and to maintain and preserve non-violence under all conceivable circumstances of provocation. And he emphasised this need because he realised, as every true Non-co-operator realises, that Swaraj by non-violence can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy but must be "a progressively peaceful revolution, such that the transference of power from a close Corporation to the people's representatives will be as natural as the dropping of a fully ripe fruit from a well nurtured tree." Those who believed in the Congress programme, were bound, he urged, to believe that the British people are not unamenable to the force of affection as they are undoubtedly to force of arms, while for the unbelievers the Councils were undoubtedly "the school of learning with their heavy programme of humiliations spread over a few generations or a rapid but bloody revolution probably never witnessed before in the world." He himself had no desire to take part in such a revolution nor did he want to be a willing instrument for promoting it. The choice, in his opinion, lay between "honest non-violence with Non-co-operation as its necessary corollary or reversion to responsive co-operation, that is, co-operation-cum-obstruction." It may seem a grim irony that the man, who is the greatest asset for peace, than whom there is no more uncompromising foe of chaos and anarchy in the world, should be deemed an offender against the law of the land and find himself in prison. But it is not an irony. In the circumstance it was perhaps, the inevitable thing to happen. For, Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration is the strongest condemnation of the present system of administration as being not only soulless but *Non-Indian* and utterly incompatible with the growth of a truly national Indian Government. Sacrifice is the highest form of self-realisation; and it could be the most potent sacrifice that of the purest and most innocent among us? In fact, if there was any lingering doubt in the mind of any one regarding India's speedy attainment of her goal, it is removed by the arrest, prosecution and imprisonment of the Mahatma. The system has pronounced its own doom by striking this mortal blow to itself. The duty of every patriotic Indian is to see that the dissolution of the system is consummated without the breeding of violence, hatred and ill-will, without injustice being done to vested interests, and with the forging of fresh and lasting bonds of affection between Indians and Englishmen.

The remarkable spirit of restraint and non-violence with which the country has accepted the incarceration of its noblest son, is an unmistakable proof that it is determined to adhere to its choice—the programme of honest non-violence with non-cooperation as its corollary. That determination must now progressively fructify in actions along the lines of the constructive programme laid down at Bardoli. During the last eighteen months the people have shown how capable they are of doing destructive work fired by the inspiration given to them by their leaders. That destructive work was essential. Its main purpose was to destroy that spirit of slave mentality which condemned us to a stunted life and which was as a blight to all our national endeavours. Now that that work has been almost done we must show that we are equally capable of doing the constructive work that we have ourselves felt is necessary to be done before we come into our national heritage. In this work, every Indian must join and as no work can be done well and effectively except through a living and efficient organisation, it is the call of patriotism that requires every Indian to enlist himself as a member of the Congress, thus making itself and himself more potent in the service of the country. In concentrating our attention on the constructive programme, it is possible that we may be misunderstood. We may have to face taunts and even insults. The Government, mistaking our resolve for weakness, may redouble their efforts at repressing the movement. But we must not let all this weaken our determination. There is yet another direction in which we have need to be on our guard. There are some among our countrymen who are seeking some other means of attaining our common goal. Their efforts may strike many of us as a futile waste of energy. But let us be tolerant and let us not succumb to the temptation of attributing unworthy motives. These countrymen of ours may be mistaken in their judgment, but they are not less patriotic than any of us. The warning note is necessary for we have heard of many non-cooperators regarding with a spirit of intolerance the attempt that is being made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and his friends to formulate a scheme of Swaraj. We shall be unworthy of Swaraj, if we do not respect the fundamental principle of democracy which is liberty of opinion and action. Pandit Malaviya and his friends are fully entitled to prepare their scheme and yet continue to be Congressmen. What they are, however, not entitled to do is to act in the name of the Congress. Intolerance of their opinion and activities will betray want of confidence on the part of non-cooperators in the movement and in their capacity to carry out their programme to success.

We cannot, however, help saying that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and his friends as well as Cooperators are equally betraying lack of confidence in themselves and their countrymen by their anxiety to prove to the satisfaction of the English people their capacity to govern themselves. That is an attitude which is not in keeping with the self-respect of the country and is calculated to cloud the issue which is at stake in our struggle for emancipation and self-realisation. And the issue is whether the people and Parliament of England are to determine the time and stage of the progressive realisation of responsible government or whether we must assert and secure, by our constructive effort, the acceptance of our right to immediate *Swaraj*, leaving the process of transition to be adjusted by negotiation and agreement with the English people. The issue is, in short, between our self-determination and the "determination" of "the most determined people in the world" to continue to regulate our destiny, whether forward or backward as they choose. This is not the time for formulating schemes of Swaraj. When the British people realise the wisdom of coming to terms with us, the absence of a draft scheme, as Mr. Patel has pithily put it, will not stand in their way. Our immediate duty is not only to assert our right to self-determination but to secure its acceptance. In the performance of this patriotic duty, no sacrifice on the part of every one of us can be too great. How many of us are able conscientiously to say to themselves, from day to day, that they are making the utmost sacrifice they are capable of?

DECISIONS.

At intervals of a few hours come messages from Paris, telling us of "decisions" arrived at by the Near East Conference. An Armistice is to be imposed on Greeks and Turks—perhaps because the Greeks desire this and the Turks do not. British warships "will participate" at the embarkation of Greek forces evacuating Anatolia. (British warships participated in the landing of Greek trops in Smyrna.) The British scheme for establishing an "Armenian home" (*i.e.*, an open sore) in Cilicia has been abandoned and "the League of Nations will be asked to co-operate (with some party unnamed) in giving effect to Armenian aspirations." The Conference proposes to discuss "the Thracian question after which it studies the ratification of the articles of the Treaty of Sevres relating to capitulations, Turkish military regime and gendarmerie". (All these clauses to be ratified operate to the enslavement of Turkey). The negotiations for a Greek loan in England are making progress and the British Government do not propose to prevent Greece raising funds which will, among other things, allow her to resume hostilities and scrap the armistice. Marshal Foch has conferred with the Ministers on the subject of the Straits on which point a decision has been arrived at which does not involve the garrisoning by the Allies of the Anatolian Coast (We are not told very clearly what the decision does involve but we may be sure that the "renovated Turkey" Lord Curzon aims at producing will be asked to live comfortably with a pistol at her head in the Straits). Gallipoli is to be "retained" by the Greeks. (The Anzacs failed to retain the territory at a time when cowardly Greece refused to help them to do so. If the fortune of war is to be the deciding factor a plebiscite among even the defeated Anzacs would surely be in favour of the claims of the gallant Turks who died so heroically and fought like gentlemen for this ground). Non-Muslim Turkish minorities, other than Armenians, are to enjoy some form of "special protection"—the last two words being a synonym for "opportunities for mischief and intrigue." There are "difficulties involved in the question of reconstituting Constantinople as the capital of renovated Turkey" (British designs on Stamboul are very difficult indeed to overcome). In this last regard the Sultan (for "Sultan" read "British High Commissioner at Constantinople") is reported to disagree with Mustafa Kemal. The Near East Conference is very indignant with the French Press and resents the intimate accounts which have been published surpassing the official communiques"—probably to the extent to which the naked truth surpasses a less crude hint. Finally "until the Turkish armistice reply is received it is difficult to say what success will be achieved" by the Near East Conference. With all diffidence, we do not labour under the difficulty Reuter reports—though we are not on the spot. We are tempted confidently to predict an ultimate failure for the Near East Conference as ignominious as that which attended the Sevres confabulation. For all the items of news cited above indicate that the good faith of the Conference is sadly to seek. Lord Curzon (assisted perhaps by the Italians) has undoubtedly prevailed over the French, who for their own purposes would pose as friends of the Turks.

But we are not unduly despondent. For every day—even yesterday—decisions affecting the fate of Turkey have been arrived at in Bombay. And these were real decisions because they were made by earnest men quietly determined to succeed in enforcing them though the task occupy years of endeavour. A visit to a meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee of India would do the Near East Conference delegates a world of good—always granting that these delegates are men with eyes to see. They would enter a large airy chamber, filled with bearded men in Khaddar. These are not youthful idealists or dreamers. There are many greybeards present,—men who have outlived all spurious enthusiasms. But, unlike certain Western statesmen, they have not outlived a very vivid belief in God. There are younger men here,—but these too, are bearded and grave and their bearing is one of true self-confidence and strength. They are discussing the day's telegrams and will presently decide on certain courses of future action in the movement they lead to defend the Islamic world and the Khalifa from slavery—for however gradual the process of subjection, may be, it is as sure, as it is slow. These men know, none better, how deadly and powerful Western Capitalistic exploitation of an Eastern people can be. But they know also that the Faith of Islam—the social system and the brotherhood of man which that Faith embraces, all the beauty of Islamic thought and culture—comprises something the God of the Universe would not wish destroyed. And they have the grandly simple warcry of Islam *Allahu Akbar*! "God is greater?" to hearten them in the sacred work of preserving these things which to them are the most precious in the world. At Paris they speak in terms of guarantees, of military force, of money to be made and of industrial concessions. But in Bombay and India those who strive to safeguard Islam speak otherwise. For, in this last and greatest *Jehad* which the Muslims of India wage, the Army of the "Faithful" are doubly exalted. Not only is their cause the cause of God. The very weapons with which they seek to slay Evil are the clean, untarnished, and most utterly potent weapons of Love and Truth. And so while the European statesman write their "decisions" at Paris on water, the Muslims of India, with all the strength of their Hindu brothers behind them, engrave their decisions on the enduring rock of Truth.

Notes of the Day

A Very High Commissioner.

Really, Reuter's Agency is most indiscreet. The report we published yesterday regarding Sir Percy Cox's flying tour over "independent" Irak was worded by one who might never have heard of the wisdom of being consistant and it concludes with the following sentence:—"The Vernon machines are destined to play an important part in the garrisoning of Irak when the country comes entirely under the Air Forces control." A few days ago we were told that the Arabs of Irak objected to their brand new constitution because they maintained that all real power was concentrated not in "King" Feisul or in a representative Arab Parliament, but in the High Commissioner. Reuter's words quoted above suggest that the Arab's objections were not unreasonable. England, in her zeal for liberating the Orient, has "assumed" a mandate for Irak. Technically this mandate should have been offered to England by a League of Nations. But as there is no League of Nations Englnd just "assumed" it. And so devoted is England to her unselfish liberating mission that she is prepared to fight any Power on earth who will dare to dispute her ownership—we mean mandate—over the oilwells of Irak, and incidentally over the people of this part of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. But though Sir Percy Cox in an aeroplane is a very High Commissioner and a power great deal higher in every sense of the word than "King" Feisul, the peopl of Irak and the Muslims of the world comfort themselves with the reflection that no soaring Vernon machine can soar above God in heaven. When aeroplane pilots and High Commissioners and Western Parliaments began to follow this train of thought the real liberation of Irak will begin.

Mr. Sastri's New Mission!

It was John Bright who once said that whenever the "Times" (London) criticised him, he thought he was in the right. And we think the contrary proposition is equally true that whenever the "Times" praises a foreigner—and an *Indian* to boot—we may be sure that there is something sinister behind it all. It is only on this assumption that we can reconcile the eulogy that the "Thunderer"—no longer thundering—showered upon the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, in mail week. On the eve of the Rt Hon. gentleman's departure to Paris prior to joining the mail boat by which he arrived here on Friday last, the "Times" printed a very flattering account of his work, which, it said, (quoting Mr. H. A. L. Fisher), "had raised the reputation of Great Britain (!) all over the world." The journal also indulged in pleasant anticipations of "the new mission" which Mr. Sastri has undertaken in the Dominions, and which he is going to carry out at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. Mr. Sastri is going to the Dominions, we are told, not to seek opportunities for the admission of Indians into the self-governing Dominions, for according to the "Times", "*India has decided* (!) *not to send any of her surplus population to the Dominions*"! (our italics). But the visit is "for the purpose of conferring upon local conditions and of securing the elimination of restrictions based on race", and the reader of the "Times" might well imagine that when Mr. Sastri has visited these dominions, he will succeed in creating a new heaven and a new earth for Indians there. Mr. Sastri's mission may prove handy in gullying an ignorant world into the belief that India is both in theory and in fact the mistress in her own house. But Indians have no illusion in this respect. Sastris, with all their "richness and variety of experience in international and Imperial discussions", which the "Times" has been able to discover at last, might strike their heads against a stone-wall, but it will not advance the position of Indians by even a single inch. The only solution of a long-suffered evil is, India attaining real freedom in all her affairs, when alone will she be in a position to compel respect.

The Fruits of Cooperation.

A correspondent writes to chide us for that we are so blind to the more beautiful things of life. He says:—"It is to be regretted that being so fully engrossed with contemporary politics the "Bombay Chronicle" ignores any literary attempt made by ardent members of the educated public." We read on and find our correspondent cruelly drawing our attention to a poem entitled: "The Parsee Battalion" to the authorship of which efforts Mr. R. B. Paymaster pleads guilty with "machine caps" in the "Praja Mitra." Mr. Paymaster is clearly one of the said "ardent members of the educated public." His ardour is terribly apparent in his ode to the Parsee Battalion, of which doughty band we trust he is at least a full-blown private—for reasons we hope to make apparent. The ode adjures the unfortunate Colonel and the Adjutant of the battalion to sit up and take due notice that:—

> With Health and Culture Physical combined
> In us you'll worthy loyal soldiers find.
> Aye, *Loyalty* to *Rulers* is our creed,
> Of which in prayer books we daily read.
> It's in our flesh and blood, bred in our bone,
> We *Rulers* daily bless as do our own.
> In weal and woe we're always by their side,
> To stand or fall with them our utmost pride.

Though "our Rulers" and the Colonel have, probably, brought this trouble on themselves, we are not so callous as to withhold our sympathy. The picture of that Parsee Battalion clinging affectionately to "Our Rulers" and writing horrible poetry about it is too poignant. The Colonel doesn't deserve it—nor, for all their sins, do "our Rulers." In the meantime we have a poser for Mahatma Gandhi. If a non-cooperator observed Mr. Paymaster approaching an unsuspecting bureaucrat with an ode breathing loyalty would it be a duty imposed by his vow of non-violence in word or deed to shout a warning to the bureaucrat? Or should he remain silent and let Mr. Paymaster do his worst?

Unceremonious.

Scrutator in "Truth" gives the following account of the unceremonious way in which Lord Trevethin was treated by the Prime Minister. Lord Trevethin, it will be remembered, accepted the post of Lord Chief Justice, vacated by Lord Reading with a sort of implied understanding that he would vacate it if required:—

> The decision seems to have been come to in a tremendous hurry, and with little or no regard to the third party concerned, who happened to be for the time the Lord Chief Justice of England. The amazing story told in the "Morning Post" on Monday of Lord Trevethin learning from the morning papers of his own resignation having been accepted was common knowledge in the Temple at the end of last week. A member of the Bar has sent me the following account of it:—
>
> "Never has a Lord Chief Justice found himself in such a predicament as did Lord Trevethin last Friday. He read in the morning papers that His Majesty had accepted his resignation. He happened to be sitting in a part heard case, and he declined to go on, as he did not know whether or not he was Lord Chief Justice. Some months previously he had written to the Premier intimating his desire to retire. The Premier, in reply, asked him not to do so. He complied, and naturally considered the matter closed. On Thursday last he had a letter from the Premier indicating that his resignation was accepted, and before he could reply he saw in the next morning's paper the account to that effect. Naturally [illegible] is indignant at the cavalier treatment of the Lord Chief Justice."
>
> The nearest precedent [illegible] out of the ordinary affair is Lord Re[illegible] for this extraordinary to the War Office to [illegible]bert's coming down desk informing him [illegible] find a note on his Commander-in-Ch[illegible] that he was no longer to come any [illegible]ief, and need not trouble effect. But [illegible] more—or words to that ners, for it [illegible] was merely lack of manwas to be [illegible] was known that the post port. It [illegible] abolished under the Esher Reask [illegible] is a different thing altogether to to wit[illegible] of the highest judicial officer infor[illegible] withdraw his resignation and suddenly with[illegible] him, two months after he has P[illegible] withdrawn it, that it has been accepted. Before such a trick was resorted to it must have been considered desperately important to get the Chief Justice out of the way."

MAHATMA'S IMPRISONMENT.

HARTAL IN ZANZIBAR.

LADIES TAKE SWADESHI VOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Mar. 15.

On receipt of the cable news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, proclaimed the following programme to be observed by the Indian communities of Zanzibar, with the strict injunction to maintain absolute non-violence:—

Sunday the 13th March—Hartal. Monday the 14th March public prayers by the various Indian communities in their respective places of worship in the morning and in the afternoon a public meeting in the Shaksi compound to offer congratulations to Mahatmaji on his arrest for the cause of the country and pray for him and those arrested in the cause and an early peace compatible with the dignity of the Mother-country. Thursday the 14th Hartal.

The programme was so perfectly and enthusiastically observed that there is an impression that never before in Zanzibar was such a public demonstration seen.

The meeting, which was well attended, was presided over by Mr. Yusufali A. Karimji. Many persons took the oath to wear Swedeshi clothes. The principal speakers were Miasaheb Sheik Ibrahimji Mr. Anantani and Mr. S. R. Dikshit.

On Tuesday a public meeting of Indian ladies was called in the Shakshi house of the Mahale Hasani Bohora School. A very large number of Hindoo and Moslem ladies attended. Mr. Anantani addressed the meeting. More than 50 ladies, including Purdah ladies of the Mahomedan community, took oath never to use foreign clothes in future. One Mahomedan lady by name Banu Sherbanu, whose principal business is to deal in foreign-made clothes for ladies, took the vow to abandon that business altogether and leave wearing those clothes herself.

Many ladies are reported to have burnt foreign clothes independently in their respective houses and gurfas.

Complete peace and quiet prevailed throughout.

The following resolution was adopted at the public meeting:—

That this mass meeting of the Indian communities of Zanzibar held under the auspices of the Indian National Association tenders its heartfelt congratulations to the foremost Indian passive resister the dictator of the Congress, and the greatest leader in the present righteous struggle for the freedom of India, Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, on his arrest in the cause of the Motherland India and places on record its sense of great concern for the present policy of the Government in the interest of India and the Empire and prays for an early peace compatible with the National dignity of India and Empire.

GUJARAT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MAHATMA AND OTHERS CONGRATULATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee in its to-day's meeting has resolved that Mahatma Gandhi has enhanced the glory of India and placed Gujarat under heavy debt by accepting imprisonment while serving the country with signal devotion to principles of truth and non violence. It has also congratulated Mr. Banker, Dr. Chairam, Konda Venkata Paia and Dr. Saiyad Mahmad, Secretary Central Khilafat Committee for their imprisonment and urged Gujarat to observe the national week by enlisting members for Congress by collecting subscriptions for Tilak Swarajya Fund and by spreading gospel of Charka and Khaddar.

AHMEDABAD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING GUARDED BY POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 27.

Last night at a big public meeting guarded by the police speeches were delivered exhorting the people to preserve peace and use Khaddar.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel pointed out that the Government could not create affection by imprisoning one whom the whole country adored for his great self-sacrifice and purity.

MAHATMA GANDHI CONGRATULATED

At a sitting of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee held at Golaghat, the following resolution, among others, was proposed from the chair and was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, on behalf of the people of Assam, offers their hearty congratulations to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrest on the 10th of March, and expresses their deep gratitude towards him for his uncommon self-sacrifice and incomparable service to the country; and by way of showing their respects to him it affirms its strong determination to follow his advice and to carry out steadily and peacefully the duties enjoined by the Working and the All-India Congress Committees at their recent sittings at Bardoli and Delhi."

MRS. GANDHI.

TOURING IN BARDOLI.

FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 27.

Mrs. Gandhi is touring in Bardoli for prosecuting constructive work in accordance with the instructions of Mr. Gandhi.

JAIN NATIONALIST SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 27.

The Jain Muni Jinvijayaji who, after a short stay at Satyagrahashram of Mr. Gandhi, had been lecturing in parts of Gujarat, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for declining to furnish security of Rs. 1,000.

MR. INGREJI GIVES UP PRACTICE.

AS PROTEST AGAINST MAHATMAJI'S CONVICTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 27.

Mr. Dinanath K. Ingreji, a member of the Surat Bar gives up his practice as lawyer, as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration. He is the first member of the Surat Bar who has given up his practice.

FOUR YEARS' R. I. FOR SWAMI KUMARANAND.

ALLEGED HARSH TREATMENT IN JAIL

The joint Secretary, Congress Committee Bewar, wires under date March 27th:—

Infomation has reached this office that Swami Kumaranand of Calcutta, a member of the All India Congress Committee has been convicted under section 124, for 4 years rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate, Agra on the 18th instant irrespective of his physical condition already seriously affected by a three days' hunger strike. Hard labour has been given to him which has greatly broken down his health. He is in Agra jail and it is alleged that he is being treated rather more harshly than ordinary criminals and other political prisoners.

BULSAR SUB GOVT PLEADER RESIGNS

Mr. Durlabhji R. Desai, Sub. Government pleader, Bulsar, sent the following letter of resignaign to the Collector, Surat on the 23rd March.

Sir,—I need hardly say that I have Served the Government as Sub. Govt. Pleader, Bulsar for a period of more than twenty years a period more than what the Government could have wished me to serve for. Now, I desire to vacate it in order to be free from the duties which though restrictive of personal liberty are yet unremunerative I beg tehrefore to tender formall ythis resignation of my office as such requesting you to make it effective from the 1st of April 1922, if not earlier.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN I. M. D.

CONDEMNATION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 27.

In the U. P. Legislative Council to-day, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu's motion to reduce Rs. 1,000 from the salary to civil and military assistant surgeons, was adopted. The mover and other non-official speakers, condemning the racial distinction, maintained in the recruitment to I.M.D. and differential treatment accorded between them and the civil assistant surgeons. The mover stated it was the unkindest cut. An Indian Minister and an Indian Council had been asked to vote salary to a service to which Indians have been debarred.

Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, Minister, said the matter was under correspondence between the local Government and the Government of India.

DR. MAHMUD TAKEN TO MUZAFFARPUR.

TRIAL BEGINS ON APRIL 5.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 27.

Dr. Mahmud, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, after arrest was brought to Muzaffarpur from Bombay. There were hearty ovations and send-off at every big station on the way. Hindus and Muslims were both enthusiastic in congratulating and garlanding him with shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai." With special arrangement demonstration was avoided at Patna station. Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque and some friends accompanied him to Muzaffarpur and left him at the jail gate. Dr. Mahmud looked jovial and gay and was always smiling while talking. The jail officers were courteous to him. Fifth April is the date fixed for his trial.

Mumtazuadulla Sir Mohamad Faza Ali Khan of Pahasu, Prime Minister of Jaipur, died on Sunday. He was a leading landlord of the U. P. and was a member of the old Legislative Council.

NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT

PART OF EASTERN THRACE TO TURKEY.

OTTOMAN SOVEREIGNTY IN ANATOLIA

"COMPENSATION" TO GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.

Recd. 9 p.m., March 27.

Paris.—According to an official communique, the Near Eastern Conference has decided that Constantinople and a large part of Eastern Thrace will be left under the Sultan's sovereignty. Territories bordering the Straits will be demilitarised, whether assigned to Turkey or Greece and an international commission will supervise the Straits. Turkey's indemnity will be fixed and no financial control established. The Capitulation regime will be provisionally restored without compromising the rights of foreigners in Turkey.

Turkish sovereignty in Anatolia is to be assured from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, and from the frontiers of Trans-Caucasia and Persia to the Aegean Sea.

All the foregoing decisions depend upon the peaceful evacuation of Asia Minor, for which purpose the armistice proposal was made.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF TURKISH POWER.

The communique emphasises that the Allies desire to re-establish the national power of Turkey under conditions which will permit the resumption of an independent national existence and the retention of her capital. The Allies also desire to assure the Mussulmans of the most equitable regime and to maintain the Sultan's secular and religious authority.

On the other hand, the Allies desire to compensate the Greek nation for the sacrifices which they accepted in War time for the cause of the Allies.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

In order that mutual confidence between the two peoples shall prevail in future, the Ministers contemplate measures to be taken for the protection and security of minorities, whether Muslim or Christian in Europe or Asia. After recommending the views of the Armenians to the League of Nations, the communique states that the Ministers recognise that financial independence of Turkey ought to be largely respected, and, although she must support charges by reason of her having taken part in the Great War on the side of the powers of Central Europe, her financial capacity demands that only a fixed indemnity shall be imposed.

OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

The administration of the Ottoman public debt will be maintained under reservations, protecting the Allied economic interests.

A Havas message declares that after the Conference, in which M. Poincare, Lord Curzon and Sig. Schanzer participated, and according to the latest news from Greek and Turkish sources, the chances of a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the Turco-Greek conflict appear to be very good.

NEUTRALISATION OF ANATOLIAN SHORE.

GALLIPOLI TO BE LEFT TO GREECE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Mar. 26.

Recd, 11 a.m. Mar. 26.

Paris—a French semiofficial sttement says the Near East Conference has reached the decision in regard to the freedom of the Straits. The Anatolian shore will be neutralised, but will not be subject to the control of the Straits Commission. The Peninsula of Gallipolli will be left to Greece.

LIQUOR SHOPS AUCTION IN KAIRA.

CONGRESS WORKERS PROHIBITED FROM APPROACHING SHOPS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAIRA, March 23.

To-day being the auction day fixed for giving out licenses of the Liquor shops in Kairan District, some Congress and Khilafat workers headed by Shriyut Abbas Tyabji had come here for dissuading the bidders from taking the licenses. Before the auction began Shreejut Abbas Saheb was talking with some of the intending license holders when the D. S. P. came on the spot and gave a copy of the notice attached herewith. As civil disobedience has been forbidden by the All-India Congress Committee the party wanted to know the area forbidden and therefore one of the Police officers actually measured 100 Yds from the District Magistrates Bungalow Besides this written order oral instructions were given to the Police not to allow any body with Khadi cap to enter the premises.

COPY OF ORDER.

Whereas it appears to me on credible information that certain acts, viz, obstruction or annoyance, and interference with bidders lawfully attending the liquor shops auctions to be held to-day at the Collector's Bungalow in the town of Kaira are likely to be committed by persons loitering in the neighbourhood of that Bungalow, and in this and other manners picketing the auction, and whereas it appears to me necessary for the convenience and safety of the public to regulate the movements of persons in the neighbourhood of the Collector's Bungalow and office during and about the time of those auctions, now therefore under the authority vested in me under Section 39 (m) of the Bombay District Police Act, I hereby order that no person shall loiter or remain within 100 yards of the Bungalow compound gates for the purpose of picketting or interference with persons attending the said auctions within the hours of 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. This order shall remain in force for one day.

District Magistrate, Kaira.

23rd March 1922.

CABLE ITEMS

The Southampton Police are now satisfied that Mr. George Daken, Chartered Accountant lately in the Military Accounts Department, India, whose body was found on a railway line, was not a victim of attack. The nature of his injuries suggest he committed suicide by placing himself on the line. Apparently he was not in very good health.

Fatal cases of bubonic plague are suspected abroad the steamer "City Of Genoa" from India to Plymouth.

Deaths are announced of Messrs. Earnest Vizetelly and William Beecroft Bottomley, on Monday, March 27.

EGYPT'S BUDGET FOR 1922-23.

BIG CUT IN EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 27.

Cairo.—The Finance Committee's note on the 1922/3 budget says that thanks to the policy of economy and the development of the country's resources, necessitated by considerable changes, the country is now called to bear, in connection with irrigation, land redemption, and education, exceptional expenses owing to the change of regime. The expenditure has been reduced by 2½ million Egyptian pounds. The receipts have increased by nearly a million compared with the last year.

SEAPLANE DISASTER.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF 5 VICTIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 27.

Miami. (Florida.)—The first news of the terrible experiences of five passengers, who lost their lives in the seaplane disaster while going to Bimini, have been given by pilot, Robert Moore, the sole survivor, who was rescued, last night, in a delirious condition after having clung, for three days and nights, to the wrecked machine.

Mr. Moore told how the seaplane was disabled and forced to descend in the open sea. Two women died of exposure, two other passengers went mad owing to intense thirst and jumped into the sea; the fifth, exhausted by being buffeted against the plane, released his hold and was drowned.

SURTAX ON CUSTOMS DUES IN GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.

Berlin.—The surtax on customs dues to be imposed on the first of April in order to bring them to gold parity has been fixed at 5,900 per cent. Duties will thus be sixty times the original tariff.

REDUCTION OF COTTON OPERATIVES WAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.

The proposed reduction of cotton operatives' wages, which will affect 350,000 workers, is seventy-five per cent. off standard piece price lists and equivalent to thirty per cent. reduction of current wages.

(A recent message pointed out that the operatives submitted to a reduction of twenty-two per cent. last year.)

I. R. A. CONVENTION.

HELD IN SPITE OF PROHIBITION.

BOYCOTT OF 6 NORTHERN COUNTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Mar. 26.

Recd, 11 a.m. Mar. 26.

The hundred delegates from the insubordinate Commands, from all parts of Ireland, mostly ununiformed young men with the appearance of country lads, attended the convention of the Irish Republican Army held in Mansion House, Dublin, to-day, despite the prohibition by the Provisional Government.

A score of men were stationed around the building, but the authorities did not attempt to interfere. The session lasted all day, and the utmost secretary was maintained. The powerful session from the Irish Republican Army appears to be inevitable in view of the Defence Minister's announcement that any men, participating in the Convention, will be dismissed from the army.

The fact, that the Provisional Government is powerless to prevent the Convention being held, seems to justify the boast of the Republican Commandant, O'connor, that after the Convention there will be five armies in Ireland, namely the Free State army, the Civic Guard, the Republican, the British and the Northern armies.

(Later.)—The Convention has confirmed the maintenance of the Republican Army under the executive of sixteen members, and has decided to enforce the drastic boycott of six northern Counties.

DISORDER IN IRELAND.

MENACE OF INTERNECINE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Recd. 4-0 p.m., Mar. 27.

That wisdom, composure, and saner elements will triumph in Ireland in the next few fateful days is best that can be hoped pending the meeting in London to which Mr. Arthur Griffith and Mr. Duggan are speeding. The Ulster Premier Sir J. Craig prefers to consult his Cabinet before leaving Belfast and, therefore, the Conference is not likely to take place before next Wednesday and in the meantime both sides are faced with most anxious internal dangers which are bound to react on the problem of the frontiers. Belfast continues in the thrall of wildest terrorism and military penalties and humanity are alike ignored. Armed bands in motor waggons flout the Curfew restrictions and prowl about the night long firing indiscriminately in all directions and shrieking of the terrorised inhabitants is continually heard. Yesterday the terrorists fired on the men who were holding a blanket with which to catch a man who was endeavouring to escape from his home which had been set on fire by the incendiary bomb.

The internal difficulties of the Free State were actually revealed at yesterday's Convention of the Republican army. A bulk of the anti-party hail from West and South with a strong section in Dublin, while the Midland Counties and Clare and South Galway are for the treaty. A menace of an internecine war is thus overhanging the country and has given rise to apprehensions by the well-wishers of the treaty that the prospect of a civil war in Ireland is approaching especially in view of the belief that Ulster is mobilising forces and is ready to profit from the Southern Ireland's dissensions.

REPUBLICAN ARMY AND THE TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 28.

A significant indication of the strength of those against the Treaty inside the Irish Republican Army is contained in the statement issued at the close of the Dublin Convention. This says that 221 delegates were present as the representatives of forty-nine brigades. Four members of G. H. Q. attended the convention which intimated its allegiance to the republic and erected an executive to have supreme control over the army.

K. T. FOR PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 27.

According to the "Observer", it is understood that the King will mark his satisfaction at the efforts of the Prince of Wales in India and the Far East, on behalf of the Empire, by creating him a Knight of the Thistle on his birthday, June 23rd.

MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

MAVLAS' ACTIVITIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 23.

The notice issued by the Tata Company to the Mulshi land-owners, that those who will not accept compensation money before the 15th March shall be dispossessed of their lands under the Land Acquisition Act has, it seems, not yet been executed. Further developments of this struggle are anxiously awaited. An attempt at further construction of rail-lines near Shora village, was made by the labourers of the company. The Mavlas, however, resorting to Satyagraha, completely frustrated the above attempt.

Dr. Bhadkamaker of Bombay along with Messrs. Mandlik and Somant, visited Mulshi on Monday last speeches were delivered exhorting the Mavlas to remain firm in their stand.

SECRET OF PROGRESS.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S REPLY TO MAHATMA.

The following is the reply sent by Hakim Ajmal Khan to Mahatma Gandhi's letter which was published in the "Young India" last week:—

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 17.

My Dear Mahatmaji,

I have received the letter which you wrote to me from Sabarmati Jail and thank you very sincerely for the kind sentiments that you have expressed towards me. Whether I really deserve them is another question into which I do not propose to enter.

I am glad that Mr. Shankerlal Banker is with you in the Jail. He has great affection for you and possesses qualities which have endeared him to you. I feel sure that his company in jail will be a source of extra pleasure and satisfaction to you.

I can, however, feel happy at your arrest only when I find that as a mark of the profound respect that it has for you the country takes still greater interest in the national movement than it did when you were free. But it gives me infinite pleasure to see that the country observed perfect peace on your arrest. This is a clear sign of the spread of the spirit of non-violence in the country, which is as essential for our success as pure air is for life.

I have no doubt that the secret of the progress of our country lies in the unity of the Hindus, the Mussulmans and other races of India. Such a unity should not be based on policy, for that, in my opinion, will only be a kind of armistice which might with difficulty be sufficient for the present requirements. But I clearly see that the two great communities are coming closer to each other every day. And although the number of men whose hearts are absolutely free from any sectarian prejudices may not be very great in the two communities, I feel convinced that the country has found the road to real unity and will advance on it with steady steps towards its goal. So highly do I prize the unity of races inhabiting our country, that if the country gave up all other activities and achieved that alone, I would consider the Khilafat and the Swaraj questions automatically solved to our satisfaction. For the achievement of our objects is so intimately connected with this unity that to me the two appear identical.

The question naturally arises, how are we to achieve this living and lasting unity I can find only one answer to that. We can only achieve it by the sincerity and purity of our hearts. Not until every one of us has driven selfishness out of his mind, will our country succeed in achieving its object. I know that the differences which have been created by a century of this system of Government cannot very soon be eradicated and, therefore, we cannot expect our efforts to bear fruit immediately. But there can be no doubt that we have accomplished the work of generations in months and have actually achieved what the pessimists among us considered impossible of achievement.

I do not consider the question of the Khilafat, in other words, the question of the evolution of Islamic policy, a passing phase. Just as in centuries past, it presented itself in one form or mother so will it in centuries to come God alone knows how and when it will finally be solved. Therefore, even those who do not believe in Hindu-Muslim unity in the true sense of the term must understand that even as a policy it carries centuries under its arms. It is an admitted fact that looking to the present condition of India, next to Hindu-Muslim unity in importance is the question of non-violence. How far have our efforts, or rather your efforts, been successful in that direction is shown by the progress of events. But the most striking proof of all of or our success in that direction is afforded by our North-West Frontier Province where Non-violence had the least chance of success. When we find our brethren in that corner of India generally opposing the shield of Non-violence to the violent attacks of their opponents, we feel convinced that the spirit of Non-violence has spread and is spreading satisfactorily in the country.

Doubts are entertained with regard to the United Provinces in this matter; but my own opinion is that in consequence of the dearth of national workers, the Congress creed has not been sufficiently explained to the people. I feel sure, however, the United Provinces will very soon come up to the level of other Provinces.

If some extraordinary or special causes have occasionally led to violence in some parts of the country, they should afford no ground for despair. We should not be unprepared for such stray cases, when we remember that we have been working with a limited number of workers in the midst of a population of 33 crores and working for eighteen months only. At the same time we should not minimise the significance of such occurrences and concentrate all our efforts on preventing their recurrence. Unity of the races inhabiting India and Non-violence are the two essential conditions for the success of the present movement.

Khaddar, too, no doubt is of invaluable help to us in the achievement of our objects. It will demonstrate our unity and show us how far we have advanced towards Swaraj. I do not think that picketing is so necessary for popularising *khaddar* as the country considers it to be. The country considers it a short cut and spends its limited time over it, although as you yourself have observed, the real work lies in creating in the minds of our people love for home-made things. But so far as I think our Congress Committees have not

(Continued on next page.)

LORD CURZON'S INSULT.

THE VICEROY'S POSITION.

BY MOULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMED.

Lord Reading deserved well of his King and country when he sent the now famous telegram to the British Cabinet setting forth the views of his Government, in full consultation with the provincial Governors regarding the Khilafat question with a view to keep the King's Ministers fully informed of the state of affairs in this country. He also deserved well of the Mohamedans of India for his insistence upon its publication with a view to take them into his confidence. For, whatever the value of the telegram as a means of influencing the British Ministers to the Indian view, it would, without publication, have been worthless as a measure to placate public opinion which was the one thing essential in the present state of public feeling in India. The Mohamedans were sick and tired of reading the same news repeatedly published from Delhi or Simla "That a strong representation has been sent by the Government of India to the British Cabinet upon the Khilafat." A definite and more effective method had become necessary. What invests the present Viceregal message with special significance in the eyes of the masses, what enables it to be considered as an act of real statesmanship by the educated classes, and what singles it out as an act of redeeming merit in the British Government among the orthodox party, is this explicit attempt to identify the Government of India with her people, to make the cause of the Indian Mohamedans its own and otherwise to assert itself as a National Indian Government and as an active partner in the British Commonwealth. The publication of the telegram is further valuable as indicating the minimum which, in the eyes of the Viceroy and the provincial Governors, is essential to satisfy the religious and national demands of the Mohemadan and to maintain peace and order in India. I do not contend for a moment that what the Viceroy and his Government have asked for is sufficient or ought to satisfy the Mohamedans completely. On the contrary I agree with H. H. The Aga Khan, the levelheaded Prince than whom none has worked more vigorously for the Khilafat and none is better informed about its intricacies, that we ought never to rest till all our reasonable and necessary demands are fulfilled. But that consideration ought not to prevent us from expressing our appreciation of what is being done in the matter of the Khilafat by a well meaning Viceroy, under most trying circumstances. In view of the opposition in the Cabinet itself we will do well to strengthen the hands of the Viceroy for heading the Khilafat movement and for upholding the right of India to have an effective share in the formation of Britain's foreign policy wherein he showed great strength of resolution and high moral courage. India does not claim any right to dictate the foreign policy of the Commonwealth but it refuses to admit the claim of any single partner, however predominant, to impose its own terms upon her in matters mainly if not exclusively affecting her people. All attempts to read anything like dictation in the telegram of the Viceroy is merely throwing dust into the eyes of the public. Surely an ex-Lord Chief Justice of England and a diplomat of international fame might be credited to put his case before England within the four corners of the constitution? Mr. Montagu might have been technically right or wrong in giving permission for the publication without the consent of the Cabinet but there is nothing in the telegram which was not demanded by the Mohamedans before face to face with the British Ministers or which might be said to be radically objectionable. Every one, therefore, was taken completely by surprise to read the letter of Lord Curzon to Mr. Montagu. Lord Curzon appears in his new capacity as the head of the reactionaries in England. He finds fault with Mr. Montagu for sanctioning the publication of the telegram without the consent of the Cabinet. He finds fault with the Viceroy's letter as dictating a line of conduct to be followed by the British Government in foreign affairs. He throws decency to the winds and calls the Viceroy "a subordinate of a branch of the British Government 6,000 miles away" and states that it he himself had done, as Viceroy of India, what Lord Reading has done now he would have been recalled. That plainly means to the ordinary men that the Viceroy has out-stripped his constitutional functions. The serious accusation coupled with the contemptuous language in which he has referred to Lord Reading is an insult to the Viceroyalty of India. Moreover, he goes much further in his letter than any responsible Minister has ever gone before him in affronting India and says that "the part India has sought to play or been allowed to play in this series of events passes my comprehension. . . . I hope this will be the last of these unfortunate pronouncements." It would appear, therefore, that Lord Curzon has disapproved of all previous pronouncements by the Government of India upon the Khilafat questions and now repudiates the right of India to play the part that it has been allowed to play with regard to the Turkish question. Allowed by whom? By Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading who are thus again censured by implication. No Indian, with any grain of patriotism or self-respect in him would consider such a pronouncement from Lord Curzon as anything but an insult to him. His is an attempt to dictate to both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State his own policy and a denial of the Dominion status to India. Well might Mr. Montagu characterise the language of the letters as "hectoring and bullying." His letter, which has seen the light of day merely by an accident, also challenges the right of the Indian Mahomedans to influence the policy of England in favour of their brethren abroad. I shall deal with this part of the subject in a later communication. No, Indian, least of all a Mohamedan, could feel the slightest confidence in him and it is a serious political blunder that he is deputed to join the Conference as the principal representative of the British Government, after the publication of his letter. It is not of the slightest use to argue with Lord Curzon who has not an open mind upon the subject. Mr. Montagu has been pursuing this course for the last two years to his cost. I propose to expose the hollowness of his present attitude and contention by confronting him with his own statements in the past, upon the subjects referred to in his letter, and leave the public to judge the man for themselves.

At a lecture on "The Place of India in the Empire" delivered before the philosophical Institute of Edinburgh in October, 1909 Lord Curzon said:—

"The Governor-General must be the Head of the Administration in the parliamentary sense, if the Government of India is to be properly conducted and is not to relapse into a subordinate department of the India office in London." "It can readily be understood that without any conscious desire to inflict injustice, the War Office or the Foreign Office or the Treasury in England may hold different views of the degree of Indian interest or responsibility from those which might prevail in India itself In such cases it is for the India Office and the Government of India to fight India's battles." In his farewel speech at the Byculla Club speaking about the Viceroyalty of India he said "I deprecate any attempt, should it ever be made, to attenuate its influence to diminish its privileges, to lower its prestige. Should the day ever come when the Viceroy of India is treated as the mere puppet or mouthpiece of the Home Government, who is required only to carry out whatever orders it may be thought desirable to transmit, I think tha' the justification for the post would have ceased to exist. But I cannot believe that the administrative wisdom of my countrymen, which is very great, would ever tolerate so great a blunder."

The attempt has been made by Lord Curzon himself, one should like to know the feelings of Lord Reading in this matter after Lord Curzon's letter. The blunder is committed by Lord Curzon and it remains to be seen how the British public deals with him.

No person has done more to weaken British hold upon India than Lord Curzon during last two years. At a dinner given to Lord Curzon at the Byculla Club in Bombay in November, 1905, he said:—

"The Viceroy is the Head not merely of the whole Government but also of the most arduous department of Government, namely the Foreign Affiairs." One of his duties is to "offer advice to His Majesty's Government on practically the entire Foreign Policy of Asia which mainly or wholly concerns Great Britain in its relation to India."

It would, therefore, appear that in sending the telegram to the Cabinet Lord Reading was doing nothing more than his duty as defined by Lord Curzon himself and yet he is accused of dictating to the Foreign Office and of forgetting his own subordinate position.

Lastly Lord Curzon says it is one of the essential duties of the Viceroy to defend Indian interests when they happen to conflict with the interests or wishes of the authorities at Home. Indeed he has attached so much importance to this part of the Viceroy's duties that he has tendered his own resignation because he was not allowed to do so. Speaking at the Byculla Club in response to his toast he said:

"I resigned for a great principle, or rather for two great principles, firstly the hitherto uncontested, the essential and in the long run the indestructible subordination of military to civil authority in the administration of all well-conducted states, and, secondly, the payment of due and becoming regard to Indian authrity in determining India's needs. I am making no vain boast when I say that in defending these principles as I have sought to do, and in sacrificing my position sooner than sacrifice them, I have behind me the whole of the Civil Services in India, the unanimous weight of non-official English opinion in this country, an overpowering preponderance of Indian opinion, and I will add, which is more significant still, the support of the greater part of the Indian Army. . . Anu, gentlemen, you may depend upon it, the principles have not vanished though they have momentarily disappeared. They will reappear, and that before very long."

The prophecy has been literally fulfilled, much to the dismay of the Foreign Secretary and Lord Reading is now fighting for Indian interests with the whole of the country behind him. "Due and becoming regard" is not being paid to Indian authority in determining India's needs. Who is the offender at Home? Lord Curzon. He resigned the Viceroyalty of India and sacrificed himself for her. The whole of India is now demanding his resignation of the office of the Foreign Secretary. Will he repeat his act of self-denial for the sake of India? There is the test of his sincerity. The Viceroy's resignation under the present circumstances would be the victory and not the defeat of Lord Curzon. The Victory of India and her Viceroy lies in compelling Lord Curzon to adopt the policy set forth by Lord Reading at the Paris Conference. Lord Reading might think of resigning his position when his policy is thrown overboard by Lord Curzon at Paris. Mr. Montagu's resignation though regrettable on many other grounds is a blessing in disguise for the Khilafat cause. It has put it to the fore-front. It has set the Ministers of Allied Nations thinking about India. It is, therefore, an instance of real self-denial for India. It is also a service to Islam. The Islamic Brotherhood of the world will never forget it. An attempt is being made to reassure the Mohamedans that the resignation of Mr. Montagu does not mean any change in the policy of the Government as regards the Khilafat. Let me state frankly that everything depends upon the result of the Conference at Paris. If the minimum embodied in the telegram of the Viceroy is not accepted all assurances are futile. It is true that England is only one of the Allies. But the Mohamedans would like to know what attempts were made by her representatives in the Conference to press the demands of India. Should they have been out-voted in pressing the Muslim claims there endeavours would receive due appreciation.

A boarding school for children of Bhils of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas was opened recently at Mirakhedi, a village 8 miles from Dohad, by the Gujerat Antyaja Karyalaya. For the present 20 boarders will be accommodated in a house just built for the purpose, and the number will be increased, funds permitting and suitable teachers coming forward.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 27.

Official business appeared on the order paper when the Assembly met again at eleven this morning. Two more sittings of the Assembly are expected to be held, one to-morrow for non-official resolutions and the other on the day after, when the Viceroy is expected to prorogue the session of the Indian Legislature which began at Simla in September and after a very laborious work would end on the 29th instant.

Soon after meeting, the Assembly proceeded with the questions about thirty of which were answered. Replying to a question of Bhai Mansingh regarding the Chakrata incident in which some soldiers were involved, Sir Godfrey Fell said that an enquiry was held and certain persons alleged to have been concerned in the affray were prosecuted but they were discharged by the Magistrate. The question of moving the High Court to direct further proceedings to be taken was now under consideration. Instructions have been issued to all Commands of the districts and independent Brigades to impress on all officers commanding the British Units for instructing their men in the proper manner of treating the Indians. Lectures were given by the British officers to the British troops of the Indian Army on the subject and a Pamphlet on the subject was in the possession of all British Officers. In all cases of misbehaviour and assaults etc, disciplinary action was invariably taken by the military authorities unless as often happens the offenders are tried by a civil court.

Another question of the same member elicited information from the President of the Railway Board that certain railway administrations had pointed difficulties in doing away with the existing practice of reserving railway compartments for Europeans. As soon as the question was over the whole question would be taken up and submitted for orders of the Government of India.

Replying to Munshi Mahadeo Parsad's question regarding the Aman Sabhas Sir William Vincent said that he was not aware as to what pecuniary help was given to these Aman Sabhas by the local Governments. He admitted that the Government of India had drawn attention of the local administrations to the desirability of propaganda against Non-Cooperation and in the particular administration of the league of the character of Aman Sabhas had been condemned.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

The President next announced that the following members had been elected to the Public Accounts Committee: Mr. B. P. Sinha, Mr. Gulab Singh, Mr. Badge, Mr. Bakshi Sohanlal, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Joshi, and Mr. Srinivas Rao.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following fourteen members have been elected to the Standing Finance Committee: Sir Montagu Webb, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. Cotelingam, Mr. B. P. Sinha, Mr. Neogy, Mr Gujjan Singh, Mr. Hassanali, Mr. Subramanyam, Mr. Subjposh, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Lathe and Mr. J. N. Mookherjee.

The House then proceeded to the legislative business. On the motion of Sir William Vincent the House passed without amendment a bill to provide for incorporation of the trustees for the European hospital for mental diseases at Ranchi and to make provisions for other matters as passed in the Council of State.

The House also agreed on the motion of the Home Member to circulate for public opinion a bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act.

CANTONMENT HOUSE AMENDMENT ACT.

Sir Godfrey Fell, Army Secretary was next given leave to introduce a bill to amend the Cantonment House Accommodation Act.

The Army Secretary said "This measure was intended to remove certain existing difficulties and its further consideration would be taken up in Simla during the next session. The objects and measures for the bill are explained thus: The Committee which was appointed in the winter of 1920-21 to enquire into and make recommendations in regard to the administration of cantonments recommended *Inter Alia* the Cantonments House Accommodation Act should be revised so as to remove certain defects which have been brought to light and to carry out more fully the intention of the Act namely, the better provision of House accommodation for the military officers in cantonments. These accommodations have now been examined by the Government of India whose conclusions are embodied in the draft bill. A number of the amendments are designed merely to bring the Act up-to-date by specifying in place of the authorities by whom the Act is at present administered other authorities recently constituted, *e.g.* the District Commanders in lieu of the Divisional Commanders. The principle changes of substance which the Bill seeks to introduce are:—

"First to substitute for the procedure under which the houses are liable to be appropriated for the use on a monthly tenancy by military officers holding direct from the houseowner a procedure under which Government will take such houses as may be required on a repairing lease for a term of at least 5 years and will allot the houses so leased to the officers requiring accommodation. Under this procedure the officers will become the tenants of Government who alone will deal with the house owners.

"Secondly, it is proposed to repeal those sections of the existing Act which provide for interference in the settlement of disputes between house owners and individual tenants. If this bill becomes law individual officers will as already explained cease to be the direct tenants of house owners. Where a Military officer prefers to take a house by private agreement with a house owner and not from Government, it is considered that there is no justification for interference between the two parties in the cases of dispute which will in future be settled, as they would outside a cantonment either by agreement between the parties or by recourse to the law courts. Thirdly, the bill alters the constitution of the committees of arbitration and provides for an appeal to the court against the decision of such committees."

RAILWAY FINANCE.

Then Hon. Mr. Innes, Commerce Member moved a resolution which recommended the adoption of the proposals made by the Railway Finance Committee regarding allotment of 150 crores of capital expenditure for railway during the next five years and postponement for the next three years the consideration of the separation of the railway finance from the General revenue of the country.

Mr. Ginwala moved an amendment to the effect that the first part of the resolution be adopted and the second part be postponed till the September session of the Assembly. After a long debate the Assembly agreed to Mr. Ginwala's motion. Full report of the debate will appear to-morrow.

MR. SASTRI ON HIS SERVICES ABROAD.

RECEPTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 27.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who arrived here yesterday from Bombay was warmly received by the President and the members of the Council of State to-day. He smilingly entered the Chamber shortly after eleven. The galleries were crowded and included the members of the Fiscal Commission who had postponed their sitting for a time in order to witness the proceedings of the Council which however lasted not more than half an hour, most of which was occupied by the exchange of cordial goodwishes.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas tendered amidst loud applause a very hearty welcome to Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri on behalf of the members both official and non-official.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar joined in the expression of congratulations to Mr. Sastri although he entirely differed from him politically.

Sir Alexander Muddiman associated himself from the chair with the observations of the members and hoped Mr. Sastri would at least during the remainder of the session attend the Council.

MR. SASTRI'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Sastri responding said "I am really very happy to be back as one of you here in the Indian Council of State. I can assure you that amidst my duties abroad I never for one moment failed to remember the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly whose work I had often to interpret at a great distance to a people some of whom were profoundly interested in our advance and some of whom as you may only expect were disposed to be rather critical of our work. I was not very happy to be away from India at a time which was so full of difficulties and anxieties which I always felt it was my duty to have shared with you on the spot, but all the time I was feeling that it was a great honour done to me to be able so to interpret the new regime as, if I may be allowed to say so, to enlist more sympathy in the West than we have hitherto enjoyed. I cannot let this occasion pass without thanking you, sir, from the bottom of my heart for allowing this departure from the routine in order that we may exchange cordial good wishes. I am profoundly touched by the way in which my friends have referred to the honour which I perfectly agree with them was meant more for the country that I have represented than for myself. I am very pleased to note that my countrymen regard my time spent abroad as not having been spent uselessly and they consider that I have done nothing to discredit those whom I had the good fortune to represent. It is a great grief to me that I have to go away so soon after, of course, putting in a possible attendance during the rest of the session. But during the time I would be away again I hope similarly to make known India's point of view to the dominions for if I have learnt one thing more than another in recent months it is that in future, even more than in the past public opinion of America will be of tremendous influence in shaping the policy of Great Britain even towards India and if I may be allowed the same opportunity of making known India's point of view and India's ambitions at their best in those parts of the great Commonwealth to which we are so proud to belong, then I think my absence, sad as it would be would be relieved by the thought I would be still serving away from you the same cause which you here are serving." (Applause).

The Council next proceeded to business on the agenda which was very short.

Mr. O'Donnell wanted permission to move that the bill repealing the Press Act and the Newspaper Incitement to Offences Act, as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration.

Mr. Lindsay, Commerce Secretary similarly asked permission for consideration of a bill to regulate the employment of child labour in the ports in British India.

The President pointed out the undesirability of bringing in such important measures without sufficient notice to the members of the Council to send in their amendments.

Both Mr. O'Donnel and Mr. Lindsay explained the reasons for the delay.

The President, thereupon, abrogated the rule requiring three days' notice and ordered the consideration of these two bills to be taken up to-morrow the last working day of the session. The Viceroy, it is understood will prorogue this session of the Legislature on Wednesday the 20th.

DINNER TO U. P. GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 27.

The greatest social event of the season was the dinner given by Sir Ludovic Porter to meet H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler on Saturday. Covers were laid for 65 persons. The prominent guests were the civil and the military officials and their wives and the members of the Legislative Council. Subsequently an after-dinner reception was held, attended by a large gathering of other guests.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT AGAIN

MR. RAZA ALI AND M L. A'S PROHIBITED FROM HOLDING MEETING

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 27.

The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali has communicated to the Press copies of correspondence which passed between him and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, regarding a proposal to hold a public meeting on the Khilafat question, sanction for which was refused under the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act. It appears that the requisition of the meeting had been signed by 25 Hindu and Moslem gentlemen, 21 of whom were members of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly, the rest being local gentlemen. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer was to preside over the open-air meeting, which was being arranged to be held in Queen's Gardens on the 23rd instant. When Mr. Raza Ali wrote to the Deputy Commissioner for necessary permission to hold the meeting in Queen's Gardens the latter replied that an open-air meeting in Queen's Gardens would be difficult to control and might be overwhelmed by undesirable elements, especially as the proposal was to hold it on the evening immediately preceding the Municipal elections. He could not give sanction to such a meeting under the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act. If, however, the meeting could be held in a suitable building, he would have no objection.

Mr. Raza Ali in further correspondence stated that the Municipal elections had nothing to do with the object in furtherance of which the meeting was proposed to be held. No building in the town was big enough to accommodate several thousand people. As to the objection that the open-air meeting might be overwhelmed by undesirable elements he failed to see how the holding of a meeting in any building could remove that objection, because it would be open to any person to attend so long as the meeting remained a public meeting. The conveners, he said, had not the slightest doubt to see everything through and Mr. Raza Ali personally undertook the responsibility for the arrangements. But in view of the attitude taken up by the Deputy Commissioner they had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the only course open to them was to cancel the meeting as it was not possible to hold it elsewhere.

THE TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION.

When Mr. Raza Ali intimated to the Deputy Commissioner that he proposed to send the correspondence to the Press, the latter asked him to note the telephonic conversation that passed between him and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Mr. Raza Ali, during which both of them offered no opposition to his objections to the meeting being held in the Gardens and their promise to endeavour to make arrangements and let him know. Mr. Raza Ali pointed out that the Deputy Commissioner's letter refusing sanction to hold the meeting had not been delivered to him at the time of telephone conversation. He concludes:—"As soon as I learned from local friends who were helping me that we could not get a suitable building I communicated our decision, together with grounds to you. We were anxious to hold the meeting on the 23rd instant to enable us to cable our resolutions to the Paris Conference, which started its sitting on the 22nd. This, however, became impossible in view of the condition you thought fit to impose.

SIGNATORIES.

The following are the names of the conveners of the proposed meeting:—Hon. Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Hon. Col. Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar, Lieut. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, Hon. R. B. Ramsaran Das, Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan, Hon. Mr. V. Gokhale, Mr. W. M. Hussanally, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Hon. Mr. C. Barooah, Munshi Iswar Saran, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Rai Bahadur Pandit Sankata Pershad Bajpai, Bhai Man Singh, Mr. L. Agnihotri, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mohd. Yamin Khan, Mr. Amjad Ali, Mr. K. Ahmad, Raja Ikramullah Khan, Mohd. Schamnad, Mr. Pirzada Mohd. Husain, Haji Abdul Ghaffur, Mr. Sultan Singh of Delhi and Hon. Sayed Raza Ali.

SECRET OF PROGRESS.

(Continued from previous page.)

sufficiently devoted their time and attention to it. This is the reason why they want to make up for this neglect by adopting the comparatively easier method of picketing. I, however, hope that in future the various Congress Committees would adopt it as their ideal to persuade people to use hand-spun and hand-woven *khaddar* and prefer it to picketing.

You have also touched upon the question of untouchability in your letter. On the face of it, it might appear to be a communal question. It is really a national question, for, the country as a whole cannot progress until and unless its component parts progress too. It is the duty of every person who has the interest of the country at heart to interest himself in all such questions as affect our national growth. Consequently, everything which comes in the way of the material or moral progress of the country must engage our attention. It is, therefore, as much a Muslim question as Hindu. Similarly, if the Mussalmans are backward in education, every good Hindu should think of their educational advancement, for every step in that direction is a step towards the educational advancement of the country as a whole, even though it may superficially appear to be to the advantage of one community only. I hope, therefore, the country will pay to the question of untouchability the attention that it deserves.

Bardoli and Delhi resolutions invite the country to concentrate its efforts on the constructive programme laid down by you I hold that if we were to start civil disobedience we would not have the necessary atmosphere required for the success of the constructive programme. It is very difficult to find a *via media*. I trust the Working Committee will fully consider the question and adopt a proper and suitable course.

Now that we are starting constructive work we should reorganise the Congress office to suit to our requirements. We should divide the work and create separate departments for different works, each under a member of the Working Committee selected for the purpose.

In the end I join you in your prayers and wish to assure you that though my failing health will not enable me to be of very great service to my country, it will be my earnest endeavour to discharge my duties until Mr. C. R. Das is once more amongst us. May God help us in the sacred work which you and the country have undertaken for truth and justice, and may your going to jail lead to the achievement of our triple goal.—Yours, etc.

MOHAMMAD AJMAL KHAN.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

On second thoughts it seems that the public in this country have no reason to be dissatisfied with the attitude taken up by Mahatma Gandhi in regard to foreign propaganda. There is, it is true, a fairly large section which believes that we ought to carry out an extensive propaganda to counteract the lies that are freely being manufactured and circulated throughout the world by the British in order to throw mud at the Indian nationalist movement and to discredit its leading personalities and purposes. But Mahatma Gandhi has resolutely set his face against the suggestion of the Congress throwing away its money—which can be used for better purpose at home—on the pursuit of a chimera. The reason for the Mahatmaji scouting the suggestion, even when made by people like Lala Lajpatrai, must be quite obvious to all those who would like to view things in their proper perspective. Rather than fritter away our energies, and resources too, it is better that the workers should apply themselves with vigour and enthusiasm to educate the masses and carry to fruition the constructive aspects of the Congress programme. That would be the best and most effective answer to the downright campaign of calumny of India.

In this connection, it is worthy of note that India is not alone in this respect. There are other countries which are alike subject to similar attacks. Thus, Russia under Soviet rule, has been besmirched by the mud-slinging activities of press agents, and public speakers who have been unscrupulous enough in regard to a choice of their tactics so long as their purpose of lowering Russia's name in the eyes of the world could be achieved. The policy underlying such campaign is short-sighted and must prove disastrous in the long run to its authors. Immediately, however, the success has been theirs and they have so prejudiced the outlook of their own people that in the bitterness of their hate for those who have emancipated Russia from her age-long slavery, they would spurn the call to mercy. This had led to a strong protest by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the great Arctic explorer, who addressing a gathering in London in mail week, gave the lie direct to the lies that had been spread throughout the Press about the situation in Russia. "Much harm had been done," he said, "distrust had been created, by the shameless lies which had been given currency, lies which had horrified him, lies which had meant the deaths of millions of people who might have been saved." The result of it all was that European Governments who laboured under the bogey of Bolshevism refused to respond to the appeal on behalf of suffering humanity, showing thereby such utter disregard to the reaction that the fate of Russia might produce on their own peoples. Russia is undoubtedly "Europe's greatest granary", and by withholding a little timely aid, the European Governments are laying the axe, virtually, at the root of the contentment of their own people. Dr. Nansen has already demonstrated to them "the disastrous economic consequences to themselves of allowing the famine to go on and the richest area of Russia to become depopulated." Apart from this aspect of the matter, the point of interest is that in their anti-Bolshevik zeal, the agents of economic-imperialism have not spared selfless workers like Dr. Nansen, whose international repute no one will question. Of this great man and his work, the "Review of Reviews," which cannot be suspected of any Bolshevist sympathies, writes: "At a time so poor as is our own in really great men, men of real moral authority and genuine greatness of soul there is something restorative in the mere fact of Dr. Nansen. As he stood before one, speaking his simple, unadorned language behind which one felt the steady flow of an unshakeable will and purpose the stronger and purer because wholly selfless, making one feel those eyes of the Russian people—"a simple people: they do not speak or complain but they suffer much"—haunting and appealing, one recognized a man—*the rarest thing there is* as George Brandes put it long ago." Dr. Nansen is not a politician nor is he the inspiring leader of a movement to uplift a whole people. Yet, because he has come out of his seclusion to respond to the call of humanity, his name and work have been tarnished because such work is associated with charity among a people who have become the bugbear among the capitalists and their supporters in Europe. This should serve as a reminder to our own people that if the movement for India's liberation is exposed to attacks there is nought to wonder at, but to realize that the remedy lies in our own hands and the nature of this remedy has already been indicated in the foregoing para. Let Indian nationalists concentrate then on the work of uplifting the masses and instilling into their minds that life is given to them for an infinitely greater and nobler purpose than dragging a weary, cheerless existence, and they shall have achieved far more than by wasting their efforts on foreign propaganda.

GANDHI, INDIA'S MAN OF HOUR.

BY "PUSSYFOOT"

Mr. W. E. Johnson, "Pussyfoot" who recently toured in India, contributes the following article to the "Christian Herald" of New York:—

There is a man, sent of God, who is called the Mahatma Gandhi. He comes to the surface out of that great sea of human beings that compose the Empire of India, one-fifth of the people in all the world. As this is written, in October, he is going about with no clothing except a homespun cloth wound around the lower part of his body and partly covering his legs. If all the Indian people had only this much for each, there would be none left, and it would be "stealing" for him to take more than his share. He rides third-class in the railway carriages set apart for coolies and eats the food on which the meanest of human being exist.

Much is said regarding this man to his disadvantage. His name is anathema to many wedded to the existing order of things—especially alcoholic things. Those who attack him, and there are many such, never attack his sincerity, his character or his ability. To them, he is of the devil, because he attacks British rule in his country. And yet, after all has been said that can be said against him, this fact remains silhouetted against the sky—in two years, by pure personal influence, he has caused a greater diminution of the use of intoxicating liquors than has been accomplished by any other man in the history of the world during his lifetime.

The excise year in all British India ends in April. The decrease in liquor revenues has become so enormous as to throw into a panic alcoholic officials who seem to think that the liquor traffic must continue so as to provide revenue for the government and provide facilities for the thirsty to get their supplies of intoxicants.

I have been all over India and have discussed the subject with many of the excise ministers and with scores of excise officials. They all tell the same story—the story of an astonishing decrease in the consumption of drink and of the fright inroads that this decrease is making on the excise revenues. In the district of Nellore, Madras presidency, the excise revenues last year amounted to 168,000 rupees. This year, it is officially estimated at 228 rupees. Scarcely a district in all India fails to show a heavy decrease.

The only district that I have been able to learn of where there has been no decrease is in the law Malabar district of Madras where martial law prevails and where the troublesome "non-co-operators" are not allowed. The best information that I can obtain from a multitude of official sources is that if the present conditions exist until April, the close of the excise year, fully one half of the entire liquor revenue of India will be wiped out. Hundreds of villages have gone dry and hundreds more are practically dry through the supreme moral influence of this half-naked man.

Scores of liquor contractors have been ruined and most of those remaining are on the brink of ruin. For these liquor shops are licensed to the highest bidder and the annual license fees for selling alone usually run from five to ten thousand dollars in American money. The liquor shokeepers must, therefore, sell enormous quantities in order to pay for their liquors and the government exactions. And the government ruthlessly holds each of them to his bargain.

I have visited dozens of liquor shops in many parts of the country where the dealers ruefully told me that they had had only one or two customers during the day. When I asked why, they invariably replied, "Mr. Gandhi has told the people not to drink any more.' At Cuttack, I visited the district jail and was surprised to find it in convenience and sanitation the equal of the best of American jails. It can accommodate 400 prisoners and was usually well up to its capacity. But the jailor told me that during the late months, the number of prisoners had been dwindling until only 138 remained. On my asking the cause, he replied: "It is because of Mr. Gandhi's non-co-operation movement."

YOUNG GANDHI.

Who is this mighty man who has wrought such things? Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born not far from his present home, Ahmedabad, on October 2, 1869. The term mahatma literally means "great soul" and nothing more. A mahatma is not a god, but an object of great reverence. He was born of wealthy, devout parents in the heart of that part of India where religious ideas are carried to the extreme, and where there is such a great horror of taking life of any sort that many people, after sundown, wear cloths over their mouths so that they will not inadvetently swallow living insects. A philosopher of that section solemnly explained to me how lofty was the spirit of a man who would lie in bed and allow the bugs full play over his body, and how the very highest sacrifice known was for a man deliberately to permit a tiger to eat him alive, and thus enjoy itself. One of the high officials of Ahmedabad told me of the troubles that they had had in destroying mad dogs the killing of one when known would cause a riot.

Young Gandhi was in constant rebellion against restraint, and often would eat the forbidden meat in secret, much as the American boy smokes cigarettes behind the barn. He was given permission by his mother to go to college at London on condition that he go with her to the priest and take three vows—one not to drink, one not to eat meat, and one to be chaste. And in London, he lived as fast a life as possible, keeping within his vows. And he came back to India to practise law in Bombay.

An important piece of litigation sent him to South Africa, where he was refused permission to practise under his London degree because he was a "nigger." Then and there began Mr. Gandhi's long struggle for the rights of his race, which has become a part of the history of South Africa, and in which Gandhi was frequently locked in jail for months at a time. But he won. And books of entrancing interesting have been written to tell the story.

It was during this period of his life that he came under the influence of the Sermon on the Mount, the writings of Tolstoi, and the Bhagavad Gita, which moulded his future life and made him probably the greatest man of the age. It was the lofty ethics of the Sermon that was the dominant factor in making the man what he is. Out of this came his Satyagraha (Aggressive following of truth) movement which developed into the non co-operation project that is now the concern of the whole British Empire. And in the quest of truth, Gandhi thinks and acts in straight lines. He follows the lead to the end.

Until two years after the Great War, Mr. Gandhi was as loyal to the British crown as the most incorrigible of the King's English-born subjects. He served in the Boer war, was once invalided and mentioned in dispatches. The outbreak of the European war found him in London. There he at once organized 250 Indian students in English universities into a volunteer corps who wanted to serve wholly without pay. He returned to India because of ill-health, and recovered.

RECRUITING MOVEMENT.

In a critical moment, in 1918, in response to the appeal of Premier David Lloyd George for a million Indian recruits Gandhi threw himself into the recruiting movement with such energy that the quota of recruits called for nine months was accomplished in seven months. Then the armistice put a stop to the proceedings. During this period, Gandhi opposed Indian objections to numerous humiliating army discriminations against Indian soldiers and succeeded in defeating a proposal in the National Indian Congress Committee to extort a promise from Downing Street that, after the war, India should be granted Dominion Home Rule.

During the war, the Viceroy's council, enacted the "Defence of India Act", modeled after the British Defense of the Realm Act, under which most of the liberties held dear by British subjects generally were suspended. This act, ostensibly designed against the King's enemies, was used so diligently by British officials in India against various internal political movements that India became aroused against it. Even so loyal a subject as Mrs. Annie Besant was interned for three months under this Act by Madras British officials who did not agree with her in internal politics which had nothing to do with the war. After the war was ended, the so-called Rowlatt Act was passed, continuing the troublesome repressive act for three years, and the Viceroy tried to get the hated law continued permanently. This act set India afire, led to the "Punjab massacres," and Gandhi went out on his campaign of passive resistance.

Being a good strategist, Mr. Gandhi naturally attacked the British-Indian government in its most vulnerable spot—the liquor traffic. The British did not introduce liquor into India. The liquor was there always in more or less social and ceremonial customs. What the British did was to organize and commercialize the drink traffic into a *business* for individual profit and for revenue. Under the theory of "a minimum of consumption and a maximum of revenue" the traffic was organized and grew until it reached huge proportions. For that, the British must stand convicted by friend and foe alike. Mr. Gandhi simply hung up this piece of dirty linen so that all the world could see. He placed the demand for the prohibition of the liquor at the cornerstone of his political structure, a demand which stirred the naturaly ambitions of the Indian people to the utteramost.

PICKETING DRINK SHOPS.

The storm centre of the prohibition propaganda centered around the practice of "picketing" the drink shops by non-cooperation hosts. Companies of men would be stationed around the drink shops to plead with the people to keep out and to leave drink alone. The plan spread all over India and while it developed some abuses on both sides, proved to be tremendously effective.

It had its grotesque features as well. Devout non cooperators would fall on their knees and implore the thirsty to keep out of the drink shops. In many cases "sweepers," "untouchables" and the lowest castes would be employed as "pickets" with "untouchable" on his knees before an "untouchable" aristocrat beseeching a proud, high caste aristocrat beseechin a proud, high himself and to leave drink alone. him to behave the same effect as drink alone, had about produced by an ir at which would be on his knees be orant Kentucky negro Colonel pleadi ore a haughty Kentucky to leave mi g with him to be decent and man co t julep alone. The high caste into the d not kick the "untouchable" contain gutter because thereby he would away inate himself. And so he had to stay in order to save his "honor."

At Lucknow, a Nawab, a Moslem, had taken to drink against the precepts of his religion. So his whole menial staff of servants waited on him, bowed their heads to the floor and notified him that they could not serve him any more unless he quit the drink, and also notified him that their castes had decided that he could have no more servants unless he cut out the booze. The horrified Nawab saw no alternative except to cook his own food, make up his own bed and carry out his own slops. He climbed on the water wagon. The country is well filled with stories of such absurdities, and the most absurd thing about them is that they were astonishingly effective.

ON STRICTLY PEACEFUL LINES.

On the whole, the picketing has been carried on along strictly peaceful lines according to the Mahatma's wishes, But in a few cases, the picketers became over enthusiastic and would drag customers away from the drink shops by force. In some places, the violators of the caste rules against drink were handled roughly, their heads were half shaven and some were escorted through the streets with old boots hung about their necks—the most deadly humiliation possible to imagine. This would lead to rioting, the intervention of the police and a government order to stop picketing in that locality. In some places, the local government officials and police would themselves stir up a row in order to provide an excuse to stop the picketing. This sort of thing attracts undue attention for the reason that it is the exceptional rows that are aired in the newspapers and not the usual peaceful picketing.

In the various provincial legislatures, the admirers of Mr. Gandhi have struck again with proposed bills for local option or for complete prohibition. In each case, such a proposal has been met with the solid opposition of the British members and the solid support of the Indian members, except in three or four cases where the Indian member happened to be also a member of the government itself. This policy has given the Gandhi people the chance to claim that the liquor traffic is being rammed down the throats of the Indian people against their wishes. The British section retorts that the Indian people really don't want prohibition and are pushing the matter in order to embarrass the British administration and raise taxes. But the Indian people who pay the taxes practically unanimously vote for prohibition just the same.

While a very small minority of British people are said to be willing to grant the prohibition demanded by the people, not a single British member of any of the legislatures has been found who would vote for such a measure or even for local option.

Many city councils have passed resolutions appealing to the British authorities to close the drink shops in their cities but none of these have been acceded to, though in a few cases certain shops have been closed and in a few instances some have been removed to positions just outside the city limits. The British officials generally have wrought against any such moves. In one case, a prohibition resolution was defeated by the British health officer, who declared that it was necessary for the people to drink in order to preserve their health. In many cases, where the liquor shop contractors had refused to bid and thus renew their privileges, political and other pressure has been brought upon contractors to bid and thus continue the drink traffic.

Just after my visit to Waltair (Vizagapatam), the British deputy commissioner sent out an astonishing letter to the President of a district board, in which he said:—

"Owing to the non-cooperation movement, it has been found very difficult to sell toddy shops. The non-cooperators have been preaching to the tree owners not to lease their trees to toddy renters. This makes the working of toddy shops more difficult. The only course to combat this movement is for government to render all possible and legitimate help to shop keepers by leasing all trees under government control. As the circumstances now prevailing are exceptional, I request that you will be good enough to withdraw all restrictions relating to the leasing of trees under your control as a special case and thus to ease the situation to some extent."

EXCISE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The "Reform Act" which was passed by the British Parliament late in 1919, transferred the excise liquor question to the Indian people, subject to certain conditions which make it difficult for the Indian provincial government to fully abolish the traffic. British officialdom in India, instead of co-operating with the Indians to enable them to obtain freedom from the Indians to them to obtain freedom from the drink traffic, is placing all possible obstacles in the way of the anti-drink national aspirations. This policy naturally further inflames the Indian mind and adds fuel to the non-cooperation movement, of which Mr. Gandhi is quite quick to take advantage.

To all save the hopeless reactionary, it is plain that, after centuries of wandering, the Indian people are about to shake off the oppression of the drink traffic under the leadership of this master mind. The power of public opinion is reaching such volume that nothing can long stand in its way.

SANTA CRUZ GURUKUL.

The Arya Vidya Sabha, the governing body of the institution has decided to purchase a plot somewhere in the vicinity of Bombay and vacate the present building by the end of April. Plots are being carefully seen and negotiation are being carried on with the owners. The expenses for the new structure are estimated at a lac or thereabout. Strong efforts are being made to realise the amount. Philanthropic donors interested in the welfare and future uplift of this unique Institution are requested to contribute their quota which will be thankfully received. Anniversary of the Gurukul to be celebrated in Santa Cruz on the 14th, 15th and 16th of April.

A correspondent from Rajahmundry wires:—

As Srijut Yadavji Trikumji Acharya has declined to preside and as there is scarcely time to elect another President and as the summer is very trying in these parts, the Reception Committee resolved that the All-India Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition be postponed *sine die*.

N° L 71.

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MANECKJI PETIT MFG. CO., LTD.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Friday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Hornby Road, when Sir Dinshaw Petit presided. The following report of the Directors was unanimously adopted:—

The Directors beg to submit the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1921. The Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921, show the following results:—

Profit [illegible] age by the Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 29,49,068-0-95; profit made by the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Rs. 10,25,782-2-84; profit made by the Bomanjee Petit Mill, Rs. 11,85,294-3-67. Total Rs. 51,60,145-3-46. Add—credit balance for the year ended 31st December, 1920, Rs. 91,800-1-19. Total Rs. 52,51,946-0-65. Deduct—Amount of ad-interim Dividend paid on 21st September, 1921, Rs. 10,82,850; Balance Rs. 41,69,096-0-65.

From this amount, the Directors have set aside as under to:—Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 15,00,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 7,00,000; Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 3,00,000; Equalization of Dividend Fund, Rs. 2,00,000. Total Rs. 27,00,000-0-0. Leaving an available balance of Rs. 14,69,096-0-65. Out of which, they propose to declare with your sanction, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 400 per share, which on the 3,693½ shares of the Company would absorb, Rs. 14,43,800-0-0: leaving a balance of Rs. 25,296-0-65 to be carried forward to the next year's accounts.

FRAMJI PETIT SPG AND MFG. CO.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Friday afternoon at the [illegible] was held on Friday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Hornby Road, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit presiding. The following report of the Directors was unanimously adopted:—

The Directors beg to submit the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

During the period under Report, the Company has made a total profit of Rs. 8,66,142-2-1; add—Balance at credit, as per last account dated 31st December, 1920, Rs. 36,412-1-1. Total Rs. 9,02,554-3-2. From this amount your Directors have paid an ad-interim Dividend for 6 months ended 30th June, 1921, at Rs. 150 on 1,250 shares, Rs. 1,87,500-0-0. Balance Rs. 7,15,054-3-2.

Out of this amount the Directors have set aside to:—Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 2,50,000; Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 75,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 40,000; Equalization of Dividend Fund, Rs. 75,000. Total Rs. 4,40,000-0-0. Leaving an available balance of Rs. 2,75,054-3-2. Out of the balance the Directors request you to sanction the declaration of a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 200 per share, which on 1,250 shares will absorb, Rs. 2,50,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 25,054-3-2 to be carried forward to the next year's account.

Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel, the well-known Parsee Nationalist and Non-Co-operator, who has been suffering from Malaria Fever, for some months past, has now been removed to Matheran for a change, under medical advice.

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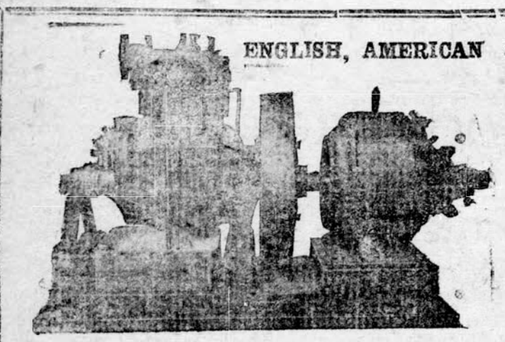

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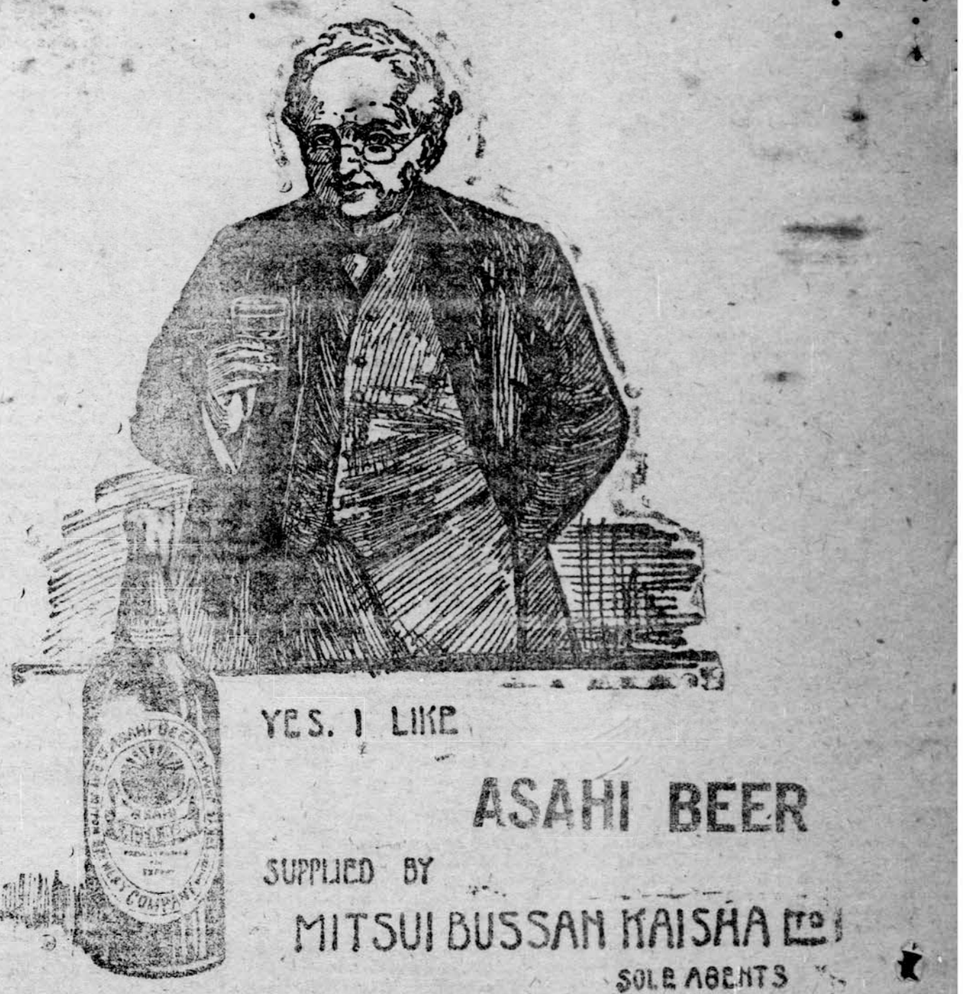

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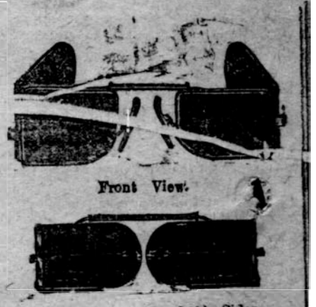

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